The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,795.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year to advance; delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 20th November, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 500 H. P.) Captain C. Fraser, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 18th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
12th November 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 24th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no breakage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
10th November 1870.

STEAM TO SYDNEY.

THE S. S. RANGOON, (1776 tons and 400 H.P.), E. J. Bakes, Commander, will be despatched to Sydney, on TUESDAY the 22nd instant, calling at Point de Galle, King George's Sound, and Melbourne. For Freight or Passage apply to

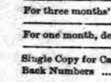
G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 9th November 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A. VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 75	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 20-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Without food.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Passenger Steamer ORESTE left Trieste on the 10th November, and will return from Bombay about the 15th December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£18	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, Brindisi and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. S. Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, and a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class	£13	Second Class	£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-10 per head; Second Class, £7-19 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £5.; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 8	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

Including Wines

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123	Rs. 89-8
,, VENICE	,, 128	,, 88	,, PARIS	,, 206	,, 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

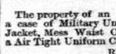
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.



THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Cuocco, 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th December next.

FOR GENOA,

Calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
,, Suez	£36	£22	£8
,, Port Said	£38	£24	£9
,, Alexandria	£39	£25	£9-10
,, Messina	£45	£32	£12
,, Naples	£47	£33	£13
,, Leghorn	£50	£34	£14
,, Genoa	£50	£34	£14
,, Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	£52	£35	£14-10

Including Wines / Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, the property of a Gentleman left the Presidency, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Plated Glass and Crockeryware, Lamps, a case of Plated Spoons and Forks complete for 12 persons, a Iron Treasury Chest, a case of Fishing Tackles, double and single Barrel Guns, Cooking Utensils, and variety of sundries.

ALSO,

The property of an Officer proceeded to England, consisting a case of Military Uniform, Sash, as Full Dress Tunic, Shell Jacket, Mess Waist Coat, Sword and Belt, such Helmet, &c., a Air Tight Uniform Cases.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 16th November 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS AND CAPITALISTS.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, under instructions from the London Asiatic and American Company, Limited, submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, in Bombay, the right to excavate Sand for the present season from the shore of Rewas Moria.

Rewas Moria is situated on the opposite side of Bombay Harbour on a spit jutting into the harbour at the mouth of the Nagotna river. Its position is most convenient, insomuch as boats going to and from the Reclamation works, would make a fair wind for both the land and sea breezes, while it is about the nearest point from which sand for reclamation purposes can be taken and boats can go close in shore with safety.

N.B.—For all further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 16th November 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY,

Limited, (in Liquidation).—The TRANSFER FEE on the COMPANY'S SHARES has been REDUCED to ONE RUPEE per SHARE from THIS DATE.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th November 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MICHAEL ANGELO, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expence.

Captain Luckie will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, to be first forwarded for our inspection and countersignature.

BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.

Hornby Row, Bombay, 14th November 1870.

TENDERS and ESTIMATES are INVITED for the REPAIRS necessary to the EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' and WIDOWS' HOME. Applications may be made up to the 25th instant to the undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. CAHUSAC, Lieut.-Colonel,
Honorary Secretary European Pensioners' and Widows' Home.

Marine Lines, 15th November 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of the Estate of JUMNADAS DOOLUBDAS and DAVIDAS LUKMIDAS, carrying on business under the name and style of JUMNADAS and DAVIDAS.

Upon reading the Petition of the abovenamed Traders, and on hearing Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Solicitors for the said Insolvent Traders, I do order that the said Traders be DISCHARGED under the Provisions contained in Sections XXIII. and XXIV. of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the meantime sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on the Fifth Day of December next, at 10½ o'clock A.M., in the Chambers of the Sitting Judge; and I direct that this Order be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and in two of the English and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of November 1870. J. P. GLEEN.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Solicitors for the Insolvent Traders.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Carbonell's SHERRY, at	...	...	...Rs. 30 per dozen.
PORT	...	...	30 ,,
M. P. Guimaraens' SHERRY	...	...	30 ,,
Do. Old Pale Dry			28 ,,
CLARET	...	...	14 ,,
Do. Superior	...	...	26 ,,
J. Sandbach & Son's SHERRY	...	...	24 ,,
Waushope Moodie and Hope's SHERRY	...	...	24 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

ST. ANDREWS' LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

Cortield on Sewage	Rs. 4 12
The "Graphic." Vol. 1 bound	16 0
Boosey's Drawing Room Pianoforte Book, complete	10 0
Hingston's Genial Showman (Artemus Ward)	3 4
Artemus Ward in London	1 4
St. Paul's Magazine. Vol. 6	4 12
Myers on Disease of the Heart among Soldiers	2 8
Froude's History of England. Cheap edition. Vols. 1 to 8.	20 0
Hunting Grounds of the Old-World. New edition	3 4
Random Truths; by Author of "Harcot or a Quiet Eye"	4 8
Kaye's Sepoy War. Vol. 2	12 8
Wilkin's Reconnoitring on Abyssinia	11 4
Jevan's Elementary Logic	2 4
Johnson's Persian Gulistan with Vocabulary	9 8
Good Words for the Young, 1870	4 12
Roscoe's Criminal Pleading and Evidence	20 0
Red as a Rose is She	3 12
Lothair. Second-hand. 2 Vols.	10 0
Not I: Je—A Novel. 2 Vols.	5 0
Malet's Overthrow of Germanic Confederation in 1866	11 4
Stanley's Essays on Church and State	10 0
Gould's Origin and Development of Religious Belief	9 8
Lorna Doone. A Romance of Exmoor	3 12
Hart's Adventures of a Young Naturalist	6 12
Von Cotta's Treatise on Ore Deposits	11 4
K. Johnston's Royal Atlas	72 0
,, General Gazetteer of the World. Half Russia	60 0
Doré's Illustrated Bible. 2 Vols. Morocco	187 8
Austen's Jurisprud-nce. 2 Vols.	20 0
Fitzwygram's Horses and Stables	9 8
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases	6 12
Robson's Law of Bankruptcy	25 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Motherwallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in Imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACK-WELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Seealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

TENDERS will be received up to the 16th instant, for the works on Contracts Nos. 3 and 4 between VEERUMGAUM and WUDWAN. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Offices, Fort.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 2nd November 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JUGGUNATHDASS GOOROOBAKASDASS BAWA has contracted to mortgage all those 4 pieces of LAND or GROUND now forming into one, with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses or bungalows and chawls standing thereon, situated on the Grant Road, and registered in the Books of the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 7, 6, 9 and 10, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and bounded on the east by the Gilder Street, on the west by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Jewajee, on the north partly by Camatteepoora Foras Road and partly by the property of Jamsetjee Hormusjee, and on the south by the said Grant Road, and contains by admeasurement 12,539 square yards, be the same little more or less. All persons having any claims, by way of inheritance, mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the Mortgage will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be any, which will be treated as abandoned.—Dated this 12th day of November 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Mortgagee's Attornies.

HARMONIUMS, large and small.
J. NEUBERG.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.
ORNAMENTAL FLOWER VASES, &c., &c.
GLASS INSULATORS, in various colours, for Pianoforte.
J. NEUBERG.

WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, &c.
J. NEUBERG.

LARGE SIZE ALBUMS for CARTE DE VISITE and CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS.
J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN, English and Country-made, FANCY COUNTERPANES, large BLANKETS White and Coloured, AUSTRALIAN STRIPED BLANKETS, RAILWAY RUGS, &c.
J. NEUBERG.

READING and TABLE LAMPS.
German silver and brass READING LAMPS with milk glass shades.
ORNAMENTAL TABLE LAMPS, for Kerosine Oil.
J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
DINNER PLATES and SOUP PLATES.
CUPS and SAUCERS, BAKING DISHES.
MULLING POTS, &c.
J. NEUBERG.

GALVANISED IRON BATH TUBS. Can specially be recommended to Residents on Hill Stations.
J. NEUBERG.

PRINTERS' and BOOK-BINDERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS.
Agents to Hughes and Kimber,
J. NEUBERG.

NEWSPAPERS.

NOTICE to SUBSCRIBERS

IN consequence of the CLOSING of the MARSEILLES ROUTE, Messrs. THACKER, VINING, and Co. have received an intimation from their London Agents that until the termination of existing Subscriptions, they will forward the more important Papers via BRINDISI. These include:

HOME NEWS.	THE MAIL.
OVERLAND MAIL.	TIMES.
PALL MALL BUDGET.	DAILY NEWS.
PALL MALL GAZETTE.	STANDARD.
DAILY TELEGRAPH.	

All others will be sent via SOUTHAMPTON. Subscribers to other Papers than those mentioned above will thus have received none by to-day's Mail.

12th November 1870.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to remind their Friends that all SUBSCRIPTIONS to ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for 1871 should be RENEWED by the END of the CURRENT MONTH, in order that instructions may reach England before the end of the year.

Messrs. T. V. and Co. take this opportunity of calling attention to their Terms of Supply, and inviting New Subscriptions.

Price Lists, containing all particulars, may be had upon application, from which it will be seen that PERIODICALS are supplied at rates considerably less than those at which they can be procured from England by post, and NEWSPAPERS (which are posted to Subscribers direct from England) at about the same rates as those charged by other News Agents.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

November 1870.

LETTS' DIARIES, all sizes.
Price Lists upon application.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot Chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is pretty extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronized the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended Comforts and Advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to effect, beyond a legitimate profit, but he will endeavour steadily to give the Hotel "a loyal habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has spared no effort and no large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many Residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.—The ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the CLUB TENT on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 P.M.

8th November 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of November 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to proceed with the consideration of the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1871.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 14th November 1870.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the KAITIAWAR TRADING COMPANY (Limited.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SIXTH DIVIDEND of HALF an ANNA in the RUPEE, upon the amount of CLAIMS allowed by the High Court, except Claims due to Contributories who have not paid their Calls, will be PAYABLE on and after the 11th instant, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M. daily, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 10, Forbes Street.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 10th November 1870.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the execution of certain PRINTED FORMS of CIVIL PROCESS in the Marathi, Guzarathi and Canarese languages.

2. Particulars can be had on application at the Secretariate Office.

3. Each Tender should be accompanied by a specimen of the paper which is proposed to be used for the work.

4. It is not guaranteed that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted, and security will be required for the due performance of the work.

JOHN JARDINE.
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1870.

MR. EMIL THOMAS, being through ill health prevented from returning to India, CEASES to SIGN our FIRM per Procuration FROM THIS DATE.

H. CLASON & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1870.

MR. JULIUS SOHR has been authorised to SIGN our FIRM per Procuration FROM THIS DATE.

H. CLASON & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1870.

NOTICE.—Lieutenant CHRISTOPHER BANBURY MYERS, deceased.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS, being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of CHRISTOPHER BANBURY MYERS, late of Halifax, Nova Scotia, a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, deceased, who died on or about the 6th January 1870, and Letters of Administration of whose Personal Estate and Effects were on the 19th day of October 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES PERCY LEITH, both of Bombay, British Inhabitants, Esquires, two of the Members of the firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., are required on or before WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November 1870, to send to the said Administrators, at their office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to JOAO DE JESUS MARIA, one of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 19th day of October 1870.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 550 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That this Meeting approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 28th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

AT a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BANK of INDIA, held at the Office of the Bank, No. 90 Moody Street, on WEDNESDAY the 19th October at 12 o'clock noon.

PRESENT.

TRIBHOOWUNDASS NUTHOOBHOY, Esq., in the Chair.

Beramjee Naorojee, Esq., Liquidator.	Ladha Purmanund, Esq
Cursondass Nensee, Esq	Muncherjee Nowrojee, Esq
Raghunathjee Curseejee, Esq

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	605
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	167½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,650
20,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Roug. & Shanghai Bank	370 nl.
4,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,090	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	120
14,400	150	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

CALCUTTA.—10TH NOVEMBER 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, good amounts, at Rs 97-14 and 98, or 2-2 to 2 discount ; and small sums at 98-2 to 98-4, or 1-14 to 1-12 discount.

5 per cent Municipal Debentures of 1870 at Rs 109-4.

In shares—

National Bank shares at Rs 120, and a small lot at Rs 121 exclusive of the dividend.

East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs 250 per £20.

Bengal Printing Co's shares at Rs 45.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co's shares at Rs 212.

Tirhoot Indigo Co's shares, a large number at Rs 50, and a small lot at Rs 54.

—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ended 8th November, 1870.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	Rs.	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		15,74,266 7 0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...Rs.	68,28,016-15-7	2,05,73,395 14 2
Do. at Branches,	1,39,45,378-14-7	
Other Deposits at Head Office & Branches		3,47,55,397 14 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.		8,56,602 5 6
Sundries		6,67,873 2 2
Total Rs.		8,04,30,234 10 11

ASSETS.

Government Securities		1,60,02,924 2 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		49,56,047 3 9
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto		53,73,670 0 0
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto		1,37,17,209 13 4
Dead Stock		11,40,409 14 4
Stamps		16,126 13 0
Balances with other Banks		12,05,503 11 4
Sundries		1,95,183 6 5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...Rs.	1,74,84,710 14 9	4,37,33,159 10 9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...Rs.	2,62,48,448 12 0	
Total Rs.		8,04,30,234 10 11

The above statement, compared with the return of the previous week, gives the following results :—

LIABILITIES.

Genl. Try. Blce. at H. O.	Rs. 2,684,458	11	5 decrease
„ at Branches	945,190	8	10 increase
Other Deposits	2,852,921	6	11 increase
Bank Post Bills	613,309	1	8 decrease

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.		
Loans on Govt. Secs	119,800	0	0 decrease
Accounts on Credit of do	210,598	2	4 increase
Mercantile Bills Discounted	1,095,817	7	3 increase
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,179,707	12	0 decrease
Do at Branches	445,232	0	10 increase

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 15.

Bolton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Kamptee.

Sadleir, Sub-Conductor, Bengal Commissariat Department, on sick leave, from Jullunder.

Gurnsey, Quartermaster, 45th Madras N. I., on leave, from Madras.

James, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, to join, from Chuckrata.

Barlow, Lieutenant, Bengal (Royal) Engineers, to join, from Chuckrata.

Renton, Assistant Surgeon, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

Boyd, Lieutenant, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

Ford, Lieutenant, 88th Connaught Rangers, en route to England, from Agra.

Kellet, Staff Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, en route to England, from Landour.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 15.

Yorke, Lieutenant-Colonel, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to rejoin, to Umballa.

Bell, Captain, Hydrabad Contingent, to join, to Mominabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH NOVEMBER.

London...	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	Nil „
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	„
	Wooden Ships „	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	„
	Myrobolans or Chir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	„
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	„
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland ...Steamers		£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.	„
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	... Opium	Rs. 2510 800 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 2 8 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Cochin, Nov. 9.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Jamsetjee Cursetjee Bottlebhoy, Baker, to Liverpool.

Ship Norah Greame, Capper, to London via Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Abyssinia, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.

Ship Balkamah, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

Nov.	ARRIVALS.		
11	Staffordshire	Potts	Port Louis, Oct. 6.
	Leopold and Marie	Gunuary	Bordeaux, July 19.
Nov.	DEPARTURES.		
11	Mahratta (s)	...	...
	Moulmein (s)	...	...
	Beaumaris Castle	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.			
9	Dacca (s)	Paterson	Calcutta.

Passengers arrived per s s Dacca—Assistant Surgeon Craig and servant, Mr and Mrs Simson and servant, Mr Turner and servant, Miss Mein, Mr Willock and servant, Mr Montburn, Mr Fraser, Apothecary Baker, Mrs Risman and infant, Mr Carville, 1 sepoy, 2 European soldiers, and 23 natives.

DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Fiucllin, 3 casks hardware, Rustomjee Sorabjee & Co.; 16 kegs iron nails, Blackwell & Co.; 150 drums white paint and 100 drums linseed oil, Tyebjee Habuthbhoy.

Sir John Lawrence, 3 cases glassware, Haroon Allarukia & Co.; 1 case musical books, Thacker, Vining & Co.

City of Tanjore, 10 cases ginger wine, Payne & Co.

Galatea, 21 casks sherry, Culjee, Palmer & Co.

Alabama (s), 39 cases brandy, Culjee, Palmer & Co.

Hawarden Castle, 1 case saddlery, Lodha, Ebram & Co ; 51 cases oilmanstores, Abdool Carim Kaderbhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross, 17 casks paints of sorts, T. F. Punnett.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Europe (s), 50 cases brandy, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

Ferdinand Moric, 240 cases claret, Macnee, Thomson and Warneken.

Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, 100 cases brandy, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Baroda (s), 1 case millinery, Meyajee Ahmedbhoy, 2 cases hosiery, Husun, John Mohomed & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra (s), 10 cases fishmaws and 24 cases peacock feathers, Nanabhoy Gangjee ; 9 boxes gum, Laduck Duttoo ; 135 cases olibanum, Cassumbhoy Nanjee ; 31 cases croton seed, B. I. S. N. Company.

Parana, 340 bales galls, Soonderdass Vagjee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sumatra (s), 87 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

The Foundling, 863 bales cotton, Chutterbhooz Premjee ; 250 bales cottou, Nursey Kessowjee ; 296 bales cotton, Bhimjee Jaitha ; 22 bales cotton, Goordass Veerjee & Co.

Caranjah, 182 bales cotton, Virjumbhoy Ebram & Co. ; 22 bale wool, Dharsey Enderjee ; 60 bales cotton, Cullirau Sewshunker.

Gitana, 275 bales cotton, Nuthoomal Goverdhundass, 200 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 24 bales cotton, Valljee Sungjee.

Victoria Cross, 71 bales cotton, Nuthoomull Goverdhundass ; 88 bales cotton, Sugermull Surdarmull ; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Balkamah, 327 cwts. buffalo horns, Hassum Nowrmomad.

Glensannox, 115 bales cotton, Gungaram Buldeo.

Ellen Bates, 300 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 225 bales cotton, Tookaram Canoo.

FOR ADEN.

Sir Bartle Frere (s), 20 bales cotton, Valljee Runchord.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra (s), 250 bales cotton, Caddum & Co.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.	W. F. HUNTER, Esq.
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FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

Under Mrs. MCDONALD and Miss COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL,

Under Mrs. MCDONALD and Mr. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by HERR SCHMUCK.

It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political & Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.

Plain and Fancy Needlework.

FEES :—First and Second Classes.....Rs. 5 per Month.

Third, Class ..... 7½ „

Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10 „

Four members of a family are charged as three. „

Fee for Instrumental Music.....Rs. 10

BOARDERS.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON, }

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH

STRAND—November 12th, at 18, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of Alexander Strand, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FRANCIS—ASHBY—November 10th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. F. T. S. Dyer, Thomas Marston Francis, Solicitor, to Maria Eyre, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Ashby, of Enfield, Middlesex.

MACDONALD—WILLIAMSON—November 11th, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Macalister Thomson, Charles Macalister Macdonald, of Dowluttpore, Tirhoot, youngest son of the late Charles Macdonald, Esq., of Ord, Isle of Skye, Scotland, to Anne Mary, daughter of Thomas Williamson, Esq., 4, Woodland Terrace, Glasgow.

ROSE—LESLIE—November 8th, at Hazarecbaugh, by the Rev. F. W. Robberds, Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe Rose, H. M.'s 107th Foot, D.S., 41st Regiment N. I., to Georgina Julie, third daughter of the late Sir Norman Leslie, Bart., Bengal Irregular Cavalry.

DEATH.

WHYTE—November 11th, at Goosery, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Whyte.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

BELL—November 4th, at Oomraotee, E. Berar, the wife of James R. Bell, C.E., Oomraotee State Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CLOWSLEY—BENSLEY—November 8th, at Agra, by special license, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Conrad, James Clowsley, of the Canal Department, to Miss Pascola Bensley.

DEATH.

GLEESON—At Allahabad, Edward Francis Gleeson, aged 26 years 11 months and 12 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1870.

WE have the honour to suggest that the Justices, at least the European Justices, should take the Municipal Commissioner at his word and retire from the Bench altogether. It would be the more dignified mode of proceeding. A public functionary who considers that six hours is sufficient to dispose of a budget authorizing the expenditure of Thirty-five lakhs, plainly regards the Bench as a mere court in which he may register his decrees. Impatient of criticism, he deals with the members of the Bench who either oppose or criticise him as if he were the master and they were the servants. At the meeting last week, after describing the principal speech as a "great flow of oratory," full of "general statements and general assertions," he said the Bench wanted to shift the responsibility of the expenditure on to his shoulders, and politely added—"You have to take that responsibility upon yourselves, and that responsibility you *shall* take upon yourselves." Not content with this he subsequently denounced opposition, generally, and said, "the time of the Bench was taken up by wild and unsupported assertions;" while Dr. Hewlett did not think it improper to condemn all remarks not in harmony with his views, as "mere verbiage." After displaying this tolerant disposition last week, the Commissioner on Monday, finding his patients bore it so well, increased the dose, taunted the Bench with lack of public spirit, and suggested that all who would not attend their civic duties should retire from the Bench; attending their civic duties, meaning, in the opinion of the Commissioner, voting his estimates mumchance. Considering how the Bench is without any remedy, we think the best plan would be to frame a list of Justices who will entirely agree with the Commissioner, and allow the rest to take his courteous advice and retire altogether; and that, in future, Government, which does not care a straw about the Municipality, should, before appointing any gentleman a Justice of the Peace, make him sign a declaration that he will be faithful and loyal to his Majesty the Commissioner, and never open his lips to utter a word contrary to the only sacred and orthodox opinions on duty, taxation, and expenditure, to wit, the opinions of the Municipal Commissioner.

Now we have heard something about "wild and unsupported assertions." Of course a gentleman who, like the Commissioner, is infallible, never deals in assertions of that character. Let us see. Dr. Dallas made a strong point in his "flow of oratory," "mere verbiage," and "wild" speech by pointing out that the municipal expenditure of the United Kingdom is under £6,000,000, or about seventeen times what we spend in Bombay. The comparison is not exact, because in our municipal expenditure the amount paid for watering the roads and other public purposes is not separated from the house supply. But look how the Commissioner deals with the statement. He boldly asserts that no water rate, no police rate, no halalcore cess, that is, no sewer rate, is paid by the English municipalities. The exact contrary of this truly "wild and unsupported assertion" is the case. The householders, and house owners, where the rates are compounded for or where special covenants are made, pay water rates, police rates, sewer rates, lighting rates, and improvement rates. The Commissioner denies the accuracy of this statement, but when he has the happiness to keep house in England, as he may have before this time next year, his cheque-book will contain ample evidence of the supports on which the assertions rest. This is only an incidental point, and we only make it, to show the superb audacity of the Commissioner when he wants to dispose of a tough opponent.

There is another point which calls for remark. The Commissioner is very sublime on the subject of duty. He not only tells the Bench they *shall* act in a particular fashion, but he lectures them on their duty and taunts them with a lack of public spirit. His speeches, indeed, forcibly recall the tone of the famous letters on Bombay to *The Times* and the *Friend of India*. And here we may remark that the Commissioner's ways of dealing with adversaries are infinite, and that one of them is to twit a critic with seeking popularity, and to describe himself as fatally bound to be unpopular. We must say that for an unpopular man, if he be one, he has had a great deal of his own way. No popularity, of course, was conferred by the roseate and erroneous description of Bombay in the journals to which we have referred! Having established the fact that he is not popular, he became tragic. "*I* have to do my duty also like Dr. Dallas—I have to tell you a very plain truth. * * It does not follow because trade is dull that the corporation is to fail in doing its duty. * * The corporation has to do its duty, and that duty has no more to do with the state of trade than Bombay has to do with Kamschatka"—or, he might have added, than economy has to do with the Municipal administration. Surely the Justices must have trembled and felt themselves to be miserable sinners when they heard these awful—common places! A Commissioner must do his duty, like Dr. Dallas, or any other mortal, and a corporation must do its duty. These be new truths, with a vengeance! But when they have been uttered how much further do they carry us forward in the argument on the theme—that the Commissioner's taxation is oppressive and his expenditure extravagant? Not an inch. We have still to learn what is the duty of the corporation and what is the duty of the Commissioner. The first we have seen consists, in the opinion of the Commissioner, in the silent adoption of his views. The Commissioner's idea of duty may be very correctly and compendiously stated—it is to get possession of the largest sum of money which can be obtained by taxation, and to spend it in all manner of ways. That is plainly the Commissioner's idea of his duty. In 1868 he and his supporters tried to get Sixty Lakhs; and, as one of his supporters admitted, the Commissioner would spend a crore if he could lay hands on it. That this idea of duty is conscientiously held we do not doubt; but, to put it mildly, the idea is inexact; and, therefore, the Justices, who do not hold the idea, are not bound to adopt it. Still less, when trade is dull, are they bound to sanction, if they can help it, the splendid extravagance of an administrator whose sound political sense leads him naturally to disregard the condition of his subjects, and who holds that whether a community be flourishing or whether it be in the cold shade of disaster, the same amount of rupees ought to be wrung from its pockets and poured into the public treasury. But in truth this lecture on duty was entirely out of place. Did the Commissioner hear for the first time, this autumn, loud complaints against the excess of taxation and the grandiose character of expenditure? If not, why did he connect the complaint with the dulness of trade as if he had heard it for the first time? Perhaps it was a rhetorical artifice. At all events it was inapplicable to the business in hand, having no more to do with the question at issue than "Bombay has to do with Kamschatka."

Every successive meeting shows that the Bench cannot exercise any control over the Commissioner and his administration. The Act conspires with the constitution of the Bench to render that body anything but a mere blind. The Justices are absolutely precluded from taking any survey of the general position of the finances; and it was only because the Chairman was better than his office that Dr. Dallas was able to make his statement. But without a general debate, like that which precedes the discussion of the budget in the House of Commons, it is impossible to deal effectively with the items. There is only one way to evade the obstacle—that proposed by Dr. Dallas, to fix on a lump sum of reduction, and if the Commissioner, who is the servant of the corporation, will not do his duty, and live on his means, then to spread the reduction equitably over all the votes. We do not advocate that method as good in itself—it is bad; but it is the only mode in which the Bench can escape from the financial despotism of the Commissioner. Even this method might not avail, because the Government might overthrow the decisions of the Bench, and send back the amended budget. Thus we return to the established fact, that the Bench nominally bears all responsibility and is really deprived of all power. Even the Finance Committee has no legal existence, while in its composition it is only the municipal administration over again. But the truth is, and is known to be, that the Municipal Commissioner *is* responsible for the oppressive taxation and extravagant expenditure; that no amount of Bench meetings will hide the fact; and that the head and front of the offending is the Government of Bombay who cannot or will not control the officer whom they have appointed. These are the natural consequences of setting up a sham self-government, which those who have succeeded to its founders *dare* not make real.

THE Gilbert Court Martial was to resume at Madras last Saturday forenoon.

LIEUT. L. F. FAGAN, of the Revenue Survey, Khandeish, has successfully passed his examination in the Guzerathee language.

A RULE *nisi* against Mr. E. Goodall, to show cause why his name should not be struck off the rolls of the High Court, or suspended, will be heard at Calcutta on Monday, the 21st instant.

FROM a statement showing the requirements of the Madras Civil Service for 1874, it appears that the Madras Government have indented for only one Civil Servant to be sent out in the autumn of 1873 by the Secretary of State.

THE question of altering the present form of the Government Promissory Notes has engaged the attention of the Supreme Government, and has formed the subject of a correspondence between the Government of India, a Subordinate Government, and certain Financial Officers.

A MADRAS paper mentions a rumour "that the P. and O. Company intend to place their small steamers on the line between Calcutta and Galle and to transfer the larger ones to the China line. It is also decided to reduce the establishment at Garden Reach, Calcutta, to that of a second rate port."

FROM Mauritius it is reported that the total quantity of sugar of the new crop shipped and loading for outports, up to 10th October, was 38,461,747lbs., which is some 16,000,000lbs. less than the quantity shipped during last year up to the same date. Bombay and the Australian Colonies appear to be the largest purchasers.

THE Government of India is said by a Calcutta paper to have postponed, for the present, the consideration of the question for increasing the salary of the Controller of Household of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore. The Viceroy in Council, however, has been pleased to sanction the payment of Rs. 1,200 to cover the expenses of his temporary deputation to Mysore, for assisting in the settlement of the late Maharajah's affairs, as recommended by the Chief Commissioner.

IT is in the contemplation of Government (says a Calcutta contemporary) to construct experimental wire tramways, connecting the salt mines with the depot at Pind Dadun Khan on the Punjab Frontiers, the cost to be covered partly by a cess of one anna to be credited to salt revenue; but the local Government is said to be of opinion that the amount to be so realized will be insufficient for the undertaking. The Government of India, while sanctioning the measure proposed, is said to have observed that it expects a surplus revenue of about Rs. 50,000 from the Punjab Salt Department, and a corresponding grant will be made hereafter, in case of need, to cover the said cost.

H. M. S. NYMPHE.

H. E. ADMIRAL COCKBURN steamed round the harbour yesterday, visiting the several forts, and inspected H. M. S. Nymphe, which is to sail today for Zanzibar in connection with the affairs of the new Sultan.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

By Indian Telegraph.

GALLE, 15TH NOV., 2-20 P.M.

Arrived steamer Malacca, from Hongkong 1st, Singapore 8th, and Penang 10th November.

Hostilities imminent between French and Prussian ships of war at Yokohama. It is hoped British and other Ministers will prevent threatened collision.

From China Chung How's mission to Paris has started.

Latest news from Tientsin is that fifteen criminals have been condemned to death, but execution postponed. No talk of punishing any officials.

The U. S. Ashuslot and H. M. Avon remain in the Peiho during winter.

The Taotai at Shanghai has advised rice merchants to make heavy shipments to the north, supposed for the soldiers massed between Tientsin and Taku.

A British ship escaped being wrecked on the coast of Formosa.

The captain and crew of the French barque Neuve Penelope from Macao to Callao with 300 coolies were murdered at sea by the coolies on the 10th.

There is uneasiness at Canton. The gentry refuse permission to rebuild the native Christian chapels, and further outrages reported.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 14TH NOV., 3-30 P.M.

A Russian circular proposes the revocation of the neutralisation of the Black Sea without abrogating the other stipulations of the Treaty of 1856. The circular also states that Russia is ready to negotiate with the Powers.

General von der Tann reports that the German loss in the battle of the 9th instant was 709 killed and wounded. All the French attacks were repulsed, and a retreat effected afterwards.

It is reported that Paris has only three weeks' provisions. The bombardment is consequently delayed by the Prussians.

The bombardment of Thionville has commenced.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 14TH NOV., 2-56 P.M.

Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera 6¾d. to 6¾d.

Rentes, 53½.

Consols, 92¼.

The Bombay Mail of the 22nd ult. was delivered in London to-day.

Arrival from Bombay—Glentilt.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF KATTEEWAR.

APPENDED is an interesting Resolution of the Bombay Government, dated 14th November 1870, on the Report by the Political Agent (dated 30th April last) in reference to the administration of the province of Katteewar for the year 1869 :—

"RESOLUTION.—In many respects this report shows a satisfactory state of affairs in Katteewar; the administration of the native States having on the whole been creditable, while the exertions that some of the chiefs have made to effect improvements in the management of their territories are deserving of commendation. The acknowledgments of Government are due to Colonel Anderson and his assistants for the zeal and ability with which they have carried out their arduous duties.

"2. His Excellency in Council has specially to regret the loss which the province has sustained in the death of His Highness Sir Jeswant Singjee, K.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger, and His Highness Sir Runmul Singjee, K.C.S.I., Raj of Drangdru. These princes have always been distinguished for loyalty, prudence and moderation, and for the progressive character of their rules; and they had received special marks of Her Majesty's favour.

"3. In reviewing the present report it appears that among the larger States, Joonaghur and Bhownugger maintain their position as the leading States of Katteewar in all matters affecting the welfare of the province. They are remarkable for their exertions in promoting education and public works, and for the readiness with which on several occasions they have accepted the advice of the political officers in settling local disputes, and in dealing liberally with their political dependents. Bhownugger is honorably distinguished by being the only State of importance against which no persons are now in outlawry. Among the lesser States may specially be mentioned Palitana and Jusdhun. They exemplify the benefits which accrue to a State when a chief really exerts himself in conducting the business of administration. The Political Agent should communicate to the Thakoor Saheb of Palitana and the Chief of Jusdhun the pleasure with which His Excellency in Council observes the continued personal attention which they give to the affairs of their States.

"4. The question of police, in a province which like Katteewar is broken up into so many jurisdictions, must necessarily be a difficult one; and there is much that needs improvement in this respect. It should be impressed upon the chiefs that the primary duty of a State is the protection of person and property, and this can only be provided for by an efficient and well paid police. At present many of the chiefs waste their resources in maintaining large bodies of foreign mercenaries. In former troublous times these men may have been necessary to aid the chiefs in resisting external attacks; but this necessity no longer exists, and men of this class can only be a source of danger to the peace of the country. It is also not becoming to the dignity and position of the chiefs themselves that they should appear to depend for the maintenance of their authority, not upon the attachment of their own kinsmen and people, but upon the aid of hired foreigners. His Excellency in Council therefore learned with much pleasure that His Highness the Jam of Noanuggur had set an example to the other chiefs of Katteewar by taking measures for the gradual disbandment and removal of his foreign mercenaries. Government trust that the other chiefs will not be slow to follow this good example, and thereby obtain funds to be employed in equipping and maintaining a really efficient police.

"5. Besides the local establishments, a federal police will be necessary in order to deal effectually with the outlaws and bandits who, like the Wagheers, take advantage of the divided condition of Katteewar to hang on the frontiers of the larger States, and obtain an asylum in the small jurisdictions of petty chiefs who are unable to cope with them. This matter however, together with the police arrangements generally, will occupy the separate attention of Government.

"6. The important question of the relative rights of the chiefs and their Grassias will come under the early consideration of Government. It is too large a subject to be dealt with in the present Resolution.

"7. The civil and criminal returns will also be separately reviewed.

"8. The progress of education is satisfactory. From the reports of the local officers it appears that schools are increasing in number, and that on all sides they receive liberal support from the chiefs. The most important feature, with regard to education, in the present report is the establishment of the Rajcoowar College at Rajcote. The Political Agent reports that the building will be finished and ready for use by the close of the current year. In order to secure the success of this institution the greatest care must be exercised in the choice of a principal. T secure permanently a gentleman of the requisite qualifications, a liberal salary will be required; and the Political Agent should report specially regarding the funds which will be available for this purpose, and for the general maintenance of the college. Government hope that without good cause none of the young chiefs will fail to obtain the advantages of this institution. The names of those who propose to attend should be submitted.

"9. In the matter of public works the Chiefs of Katteewar deserve very high commendation. In celebrating the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to India by setting aside large sums to carry out works of public usefulness, the chiefs have shown their appreciation of what would be the most pleasing tribute of loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen. And they have earned for themselves a name for wise liberality in Europe, as well as throughout India.

"10. The Political Agent should report more in detail regarding the difficulties referred to by him in extending postal and telegraphic communication in Katteewar; and a transfer should be made to the general department with a view, if possible, of removing these difficulties.

"11. The reports regarding the States under British management are satisfactory. Government notice with approval the attempts made by Mr. Venayek Bhagwat, in charge of Bantwa, to encourage improved cultivation and introduce agricultural machinery. The attention of the Political Agent should be drawn to this subject.

"12. It appears that with regard to the crops the last season would have been an exceptionally favourable one had it not been for the devastation of locusts. The Political Agent should convey to His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur the gratification with which Government learned how on this occasion he took the lead in initiating humane measures to mitigate the sufferings of the poorer classes.

"13. With regard to the case of the Grassia Nana Gugjee, Colonel Anderson appears now to consider that the commutation of the sentence of death passed on this person to one of transportation for life, is likely not to have a good effect in the province. But when the question of commuting this sentence was under the consideration of Government, he wrote (*vide* Report of 23rd March last) that 'His Excellency in Council may be assured that the grounds for this act of mercy will not be misunderstood either among the convict's class or in the country generally.' Colonel Anderson should explain the grounds of this apparent change of opinion.

"14. With reference to paragraph 114 of his report, Colonel Anderson should be referred to Government Resolution No. 1196 of 19th April last. It will be seen that the remarks which he makes with reference to the officer referred to, are not borne out by the terms in which the opinion of Government was expressed.

"15 Copies of the report and of this Resolution should be sent to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and should be placed in the Editor's room."

BOMBAY.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 55 feet 7 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 57 feet 7 inches.

POOR-BOX.—Mr. Showell acknowledges with thanks the receipt of ten rupees from Mr. Shapoorjee Hosungjee Dhoteewalla, contributed to the Girgaum Police Court poor-box.

A CASE FROM CARWAR.—James Henry Johnstone, a European, formerly time keeper under Mr. Hoadley, contractor, has been committed by Mr. H. Ingle, full-power magistrate of Carwar, to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing certain gold ornaments.

INJURING PROPERTY OF THE OMNIBUS COMPANY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday before the Chief Magistrate, a Parsee lad aged about seventeen years, named Framjee Bejanjee, was charged with committing injury accompanied by force against property of the Omnibus Company. From the evidence of Robinson, horse breaker to the company, it appeared that the boy threw a stone at a bus, thereby injuring it. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to receive seven stripes.

THE undermentioned details having arrived at the Presidency from Belgaum, will be disposed of as follows :—

Sergeant Murphy, Corporal Stupston, Bombardier Frend, Driver Newland, and Hospital Apprentice Lies, C-18th R. A., to be attached to the Colaba Sanitarium until their being discharged from attendance at the High Court. Prisoner Mrs. Loughlin to be attached to the Calaba Sanitarium. Farrier Sergeant Whittle, Royal Artillery, to be attached to the Colaba Sanitarium until ordered to join his battery at Kurrachee. Bombardier Robert McGlone, to be attached to the Colaba Sanitarium, and will then proceed to join A-18th R. A. at Ahmedabad, on the 17th inst., by through train.

WE understand that the Sangleekur, who has been residing in Poona for the last two years, will proceed to Sanglee on Sunday next.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 15.

COLONEL S. WHITEHILL, commanding 23rd Regiment Native Light Infantry, the next senior officer, will command the station during the absence on tour of inspection of Major-General T. J. Grant, C. B., commanding the Poona division of the army.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE ship JAMSEDJEE CURSEDJEE BOTLYBOYE, 1,256 tons, Captain J. W. Baker, will sail to-day for Liverpool with 6,194 bales of cotton, 871 bales of wool, 321 cwts. of linseed, and 450 cwts. of horns.

THE s. s. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain N. Drewitz, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain Gurnse, Lieut. Conolly, Mr. Johnson, and ninety-eight deck passengers.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 7th November, to Saturday, 12th November 1870.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	6,542	2	0
House Rate	8,206	2	1
Police Rate	3,993	0	0
Lighting do.	3,992	9	6
Water do.	12,936	2	9
Halalcore Cess	3,666	13	5
Market Fees	1,989	10	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c	390	14	0
Miscellaneous Fees	698	13	11
Fines and Penalties	752	3	2
Town Duties	10,437	14	5
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	1,900	0	0
Total Rs.	55,506	5	3

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

SUITS ON REDRAFTS.

IN the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Bayley gave a decree against Narronbhoy Vizbookundass for Rs. 1,851 with interest and costs. The debt was the amount of a redraft payable to Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. on cotton consigned to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., Liverpool. The defendant had absconded, and so speedy execution was ordered.—At the High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Green, Ramdass Bamjee was sued by Messrs. Volkart Brothers for the recovery of Rs. 1,067, for a redraft on a consignment of cotton through the plaintiffs. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiffs. His Lordship granted a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,059 with interest and costs.—A suit was brought by Dossabhoy Rustomjee against Vassoojee Shamjee to recover Rs. 1,691 on a redraft for cotton sent by the plaintiff to England, the company to whom the consignment was made being guaranteed against any loss which might arise on the consignment. A decree was given for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with costs, and speedy execution.

AN INJURED NATIVE GENTLEMAN.

WE hasten to lay before our readers the following important letter. The writer has not thought fit to let us know his name, but it is proper to mention that it is *not* from Ramdass :—

TO THE EDITOR "BOMBAY GAZZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to submit these few lines which I hope you will be kind enough to insert in your valuable paper with a view that you will bring to the notice of the High Authorities concerned, the following fact through your precious issue and remedy the evil :—

On the eve of the 13th inst

pace a cracker. At the distance Knalesworth came up, and after a good race won by two lengths. Time—1 minute 58 seconds.

THE STEEPLECHASE, 15TH HUSSARS.—Rs. 200 added from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 30 each, half forfeit. For horses *bona fide* the property of officers in the regiment. 4 years old, 11 st. ; five, 11 st. 7 lbs. ; 6 and aged, 11 st. 12 lbs ; country-breds 10 lbs. and Colonials 21 lbs. extra. Galloways allowed 14 lbs. 4 miles over the steeplechase course.

	st.	lbs.			
Major Burrell's...	b	aus	g	Kangaroo	13 2 Mr Healy 1
Mr Rennell's.....	b	a	h	Roving Joe.....	11 0 Owner 2
Mr Cookson's ...	b	a	h	Ivanhoe	11 9 Mr Middleton.3

Roving Joe led past the stand but refused the next fence ; however he was soon got over, and overtaking the other two after jumping the haystack walls led them a good pace over the remainder of the course into the straight, where Kangaroo headed him and ran in a winner by three lengths.

MHOW GARRISON WELTER STAKES.—Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each p.p. For all horses the *bona fide* property of officers quartered in Mhow district. 3 stone in excess of W. I. T. C. standard of 1869. Once round the course.

	st.	lbs.			
Mr Davison's, 15th Hus	..	b	a	h ..Damascus	12 3 Capt Walker..1
Col Fitzwygram's, 15th Hus		b	a	h ...Antalo ...	12 3 Mr Healy.....2
Capt Pearson's, 18th Hus		..b	a	h ...Bayard ...	12 3 Mr Rennell...3
Capt Eilerby's, R A	...	b	e	b geld....Rouge.....	13 0 Mr Power RAO

Damascus and Antalo ran head and head up to the quarter mile post, when Damascus came away and won easily by three lengths ; a head between second and third ; Rouge beaten off. Time—3 m. 8 sec.

TUESDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER.

CHALLENGE CUP, 15TH HUSSARS.—Presented by Lieutenant Wilson, value Rs. 1,000 with Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 each. Rs. 30 forfeit. For horses *bona fide* the property of officers in the regiment and which have been in their possession previous to the 1st September in each year. Four years old, 11st. ; 5 years, 11st 5lb. ; six and aged, 11st 12lbs. Australians, 21lb. extra ; English horses, 2 stones extra ; a winner once, 7lbs. extra, twice or more, 10lbs. extra. The second horse to save his stake. One mile and a half.

	st.	lbs.			
Capt Maxwell's	b	a	h	....Lothair.....	11 7 Mr White.....1
Capt Briscoe's.....	g	a	h	....Lazarus.....	11 12 Capt Walker...2
Mr Sullivan's	g	a	h	....Etonian.....	12 0 Owner 3
Mr Cookson's	c	a	h	....Sahagun	11 4 Mr Middleton 4

Lazarus made the running up to the mile post, when the favourite Lothair came away, was never again headed, and won in a canter by a length and a half ; three lengths between second and third.

MHOW GALLOWAY STAKES.—Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each p. p. 14 hands to carry 11 stone, 3½ lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Second to save his stake. Three-quarters of mile.

	st.	lbs.			
Mr Davison's	b	a	g	Bantam	1· 0 Capt Walker ... 1
Capt Pearson's ...	g	a	g	John Kidd..	11 0 Mr Rennell..... 2
Capt Briscoe's.....	c	a	g	Baronet	10 7 Mr White 3
Mr Healy's	g	a	g	Camelia	10 7 Mr Sulivan..... 4
Mr Watt's	g	a	g	Sedan	11 7 Mr Lynch..... 5

Bantam jumped off with the lead, was never headed, and won easily by a length and a half. Time—1 minute 30 seconds.

THE SCURRY STAKES, 15TH HUSSARS.—Rs. 50 for the first, Rs. 20 for the second, Rs. 10 for the third, from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 2 each, to go to the first. For all galloways and ponies 14 hands and under, to be ridden by N. C. officers and men of the 15th Hussars. 14 hands to carry 12 st. 7 lbs. ; 7 st. allowed for every inch under. Ponies belonging to officers not allowed to run. 1 mile.

	st.	lbs.			
Sergt Tarran's.....	ch	g		Tommy.....	12 0 Sergt Maj Ashton 1
Sergt Maj Smith's	g	p		Leibenswicher	11 7 Owner 2
Tpr Pollock	b	p		Kingof Prussia	11 0 Owner..... 3

Tommy made all the running and won in a canter by four lengths ; a length between second and third.

THE INDORE PLATE.—Rs. 300 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each p. p. For all Arab horses *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of officers of Mhow District. Weight for age. 2 stone in excess of W. I. T. C. standard. A winner once to carry 7lbs., twice or more 10 lbs. extra. R. C. The winner of the Mhow Cup to carry 5 lbs. extra in addition to all other penalties.

	st.	lbs.			
Captain Pearson's.....	b	a	h	Bayard.....	11 3 Mr Rennell ... 1
Mr Davison's	b	a	h	Damascus.	11 8 Capt Walker.. 2
Mr Ray's	ch	a	h	Phœbus	11 3 Owner 3
Capt Creagh's, 59th Regt	b	a	g	Black Douglas..	11 10 Mr. White 4

Bayard and Damascus raced head and head into the straight, where Bayard got the best of the favourite and won a good race by two lengths ; same between second and third. Time—1½, 3 m. 5 sec. ; whole distance, 3 m. 12 sec.

THURSDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

THE MHOW DERBY.—Rs. 500 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 each, half forfeit for all maidens previous to the Garrison Meeting. Weight for age. 2 stone in excess of W. I. T. C. standard. Winners at the Garrison Meeting 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

	st.	lbs.			
Mr Davison's	b	a	h	Damascus.	11 10 Capt Walker... 1
Capt Pearson's	b	a	h	Bayard ...	11 10 Mr Rennell ... 2
Capt. Maxwell's.....	b	a	h	Lothair ...	10 10 Mr White 3
Mr Drew's	r	a	b	aus g Nar. Nar. Goon	12 7 Capt Thornhill. 4
Mr Sulivan's	g	a	h	Etonian ...	10 10 Owner 5

Lothair jumped off with the lead, followed by Bayard and Etonian, Damascus last. They ran in this order up to the half mile post, when Bayard went up to Lothair and raced with him into the straight. At the distance post Damascus came up, and leaving them as if they were standing still won in a canter by four lengths ; a head between second and third.

FIRST CLASS PONY RACE, 15TH HUSSARS.—Rs. 100, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 10 each. For all ponies 13·2 and under, the property of officers in the regiment. ¾ mile heats without dismounting. 13·2 to carry 11 st. 7lbs.

	st.	lbs.			
Col. Fitzwygram's	g	geld		Gimcrack..	10 11 Mr, Healy..... 1·1
Mr. Sulivan's.....	g	p		Di pute..	11 7 Owner..... 2·2
Capt. de Lasalle's.....	bl	p		Money Bags	11 7 Mr. Rennell... 3·3

Gimcrack won both heats easily.

CONSOLATION HANDICAP, 15TH HUSSARS.—Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, half forfeit for all horses beaten at the Regimental Meeting. One mile.

	st	lbs			
Col Fitzwygram's...	b	a	h	Antalo.....	12 0 Mr Healy 1
Mr Cookson's	ch	a	h	Sahagun.....	10 0 Mr Sulivan.....2
Mr Davison's	g	a	h	Druid.....	10 7 Mr White 3
Mr Rennell's	b	a	h	Redwing.....	11 2 Owner 0
Mr Davison's	b	a	g	Bantam	10 12 Owner 0
Capt Briscoe's	g	a	h	Lazarus	11 7 Capt Walker ...0

Antalo made all the running and won easily by a length ; a length and a half between second and third.

MHOW GARRISON SECOND CLASS PONY RACE.—Rs. 100 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 5 each. For all ponies 13 hands and under ; 13 hands to carry 11st., 7 lbs. allowed for every inch under. Half a mile.

	st	lbs			
Mr Davison's.....	ch	p		Little Wonder	11 0 Capt Walker ...1
Mr Lynch's.....	ch	geld		Chupattie ...	10 11 Mr Healy 2
Capt Creagh's, 59 Regt	ch	p		Little Bobby	11 0 Mr White.....3

Chupattie jumped off with the lead, but was headed at the distance by Little Wonder, who won by two lengths.

SATURDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

MHOW FIRST CLASS PONY RACE.—Rs. 100 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 5 each p. p. For all ponies 13·2 and under ; 13·2 to carry 11st., 7 lb. allowed for every inch under. Half a mile.

	st.	lbs.			
Col Fitzwygram's ...	g	p		Gimcrack	10 4 Mr Healy.....1
Capt Creagh's, 59 Regt	b	p		Scarecrow	11 0 Mr Rennell.....2
Mr Sulivan's.....	g	p		Dispute	11 0 Owner 3
Mr Davison's	ch	p		Little Wonder	10 0 Mr White 4

Gimcrack jumped off with the lead, was never headed, and won by a length. Time—1 min. 1 sec.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR'S PLATE (HANDICAP).—Rs. 500 presented by H. H. The Maharajah Holkar. Forced for all winners at the Garrison Meeting except the galloways and ponies. Entrance Rs. 20 for each race won, optional to losers at half entrance. Half forfeit for both. Two miles.

	st.	lbs.			
Col Fitzwygram's.....	b	a	h	Antalo.....	11 0 Mr Healy 1
Mr Davison's.....	b	a	h	Damascus ...	12 0 Capt Walker...2
Capt Maxwell's.....	b	a	h	Lothair	10 12 Mr White 0
Mr Drew's, R.A...	b	aus	geld	Knalesworth	12 12 Mr Middleton 0
Mr Kay's	ch	a	h	Phœbus	10 8 Mr Rennell ..0
Mr Rook's	b	aus	geld	Kangaroo ...	11 12 Mr Sulivan ...0

For the first mile a sheet would have covered the whole of the horses, after which Lothair took up the running, followed by Antalo. At the half mile post Antalo headed Lothair, and being ridden home, won by a length from Damascus, who ran a very good horse, considering he was at least 100 yards behind Antalo. At the half mile post Lothair, Knalesworth and Phœbus ran a dead heat for third place ; a length and half from the second ; Kangaroo beaten off.

MHOW GARRISON SCURRY.—Rs. 70 for the first, 20 for the second, and 10 for the third, from the fund. For all ponies 13.2 and under. To be ridden by N. C. officers and men of the Mhow Garrison. Catch weights. One mile. Ponies belonging to officers not allowed to run.

	st	lbs			
Driver Guest's	b	p		King of Prussia.....	Owner 1
Sergt Major Smith's ...	g	p		Leibenswicher	Owner 2
———	ch	p		Remus	Owner 3
Private Field's	r	p		Gimcrack	Owner 4
Sergt Toy's.....	ch	p		Little Bobby.....	Owner 5

King of Prussia made all the running and won easily by three lengths ; same between second and third.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—A new list of the members of this society, corrected to the 1st instant has just been published, from which it appears that at the date referred to there were on the register 16 honorary members, 699 members, 994 associates, and 176 students, making a total of 1885 of all classes. In the last quarter three members and five associates have been removed by death, and one student has resigned. During this period owing to the vacation, no elections have taken place, the ordinary business meetings having been suspended.—*Daily News*, Oct. 24.

HYDRABAD RACES (MOUL ALI), 1870.

STEWARDS—Colonel Knox, Lieut.-Colonel Hope, Major Bluett, Major Henchy, Captain Pulleyne, Captain Wodehouse.
WEIGHER—Major Bluett.
CLERK OF THE COURSE—Lieut. Symons.

SECOND DAY : SATURDAY, 12TH NOV. 1870.

FIRST RACE.—The Bedonin Stakes.—Rs. 500 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 200 for each horse declared to start. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. 1½ mile. The winner of the Derby 5 lbs. extra. 2 horses to start.

	st	lbs			
Major Crosbie's	g	a	c	Nonpareil ...	8 9 Hackney 1
Aga Ally Asker's ...	b	a	h	Child of the Island ...	8 12 Capt Ahmed 2

Time—2m. 28s.

SECOND RACE.—The Hyderabad Gold Cup.—A piece of plate, value Rs. 1,200, presented by the Minister of His Highness the Nizam, with Rs. 500 in specie added from the fund, and a sweepstakes of Rs. 250 from each horse declared to start. For all horses. Weight for age. Horses that have never started before the meetings allowed 5lbs., and the scale for Arabs and Country-breds to be reduced 7lbs. Maidens allowed 1 stone. No horse to carry less than 6 stone. 2½ miles.

	st	lbs			
Major Crosbie's	b	aus	t	g Viceroy...	7 13 Hackney 1
Abdool Raymon's ...	g	a	h	Greybeard.	6 13 Capt Ahmed 2
Mr Wilson's.....	g	aus	t	m Fleur de Lys.....	9 3 David..... 3
Mr Stewart's	b	aus	t	m Lady Morris.....	7 13 Aspinall 4

Time—5m. 1s.

THIRD RACE.—The Galloway Plate.—Rs. 500 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. Weight for inches. Winners one previous season 5 lbs., of more than one previous season 10 lbs. extra. 1½ mile. 2 horses to start.

	st	lbs			
Major Crosbie's	g	a	g	Electric	8 9 Hackney 1
Captain Phillip's ...	g	a	gal	Blue Water	8 9 Aspinall 2
Lt Syed Ali Reza's ...	b	a	h	Shah Pussund	8 11 Capt Ahmed 3
Abdool Raymon's ...	b	a	g	Hercules.....	7 13 Chapman 4
Colonel Ross'	c	aus	t	m Chiquita.	8 0 Connor 5

Time—3 m.

FOURTH RACE.—The Great Welter.—Rs. 300 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 from each horse declared to start. For all horses, Arabs 10st ; previous winners of one season 5lbs. ; of two or more seasons 10lbs. extra. 1½ mile. G. R. Any horse running to be claimable at 9 P.M. on the last day of the races for Rs. 1,000. 2 horses to start.

	st	lbs			
Syed Rumzan's	b	aus	m	Sherever.	12 2 Lt Syed Ali Reza 1
Major Crosbie's	b	aus	g	Pretender.	11 7 Capt Brough 2
Mr Slade's	b	aus	g	Albourne.	12 7 Owner 3

Time—3m. 2s.

In a private letter a correspondent writes with reference to the first day's races :—Mowl Ali Races of 1870 commenced on Thursday morning. Heavy rain had fallen up to within a few days of the meeting, but the course was in very fair order. There are very few horses, only four starting for the Derby, two belonging to one stable. It turned out a moral for Nonpareil, who won hands down. The Galloway Purse produced the largest field, six horses going to the post, when after two failures the flag fell to a wretched start, Hercules being so far behind his horses as to be out of the race : the light weight won very easily, Shah Pussund second, both being until lately in the same stable. The Desert Stakes was considered an open race, as Grandmaster had beaten Greybeard over the same distance in Bombay, and Electric is known to be very speedy. Greybeard was the favourite at the lotteries. After a flying start, Grandmaster made the running at a terrific pace, the first half mile being done in 52½s., Electric lying second, and Greybeard last. At the half mile post Greyheard closed with Electric and shortly afterwards took second place. At a quarter mile from home he went up to Grandmaster, who compounded, and won hands down by two lengths, Electric second. The poney race was a farce. Mahabool, a very handsome Arab of Ali Asker's, having to meet a wretched country-bred poney and his Waler jockey, the combined efforts of the two—and they were severe—scarcely making the Arab extend himself. Great interst was excited about the Gold Cup, Viceroy having to meet the famous mare Fleur de Lys and another dark horse, Lady Morris. The Arab it was thought had no chance, and odds were betted on Fleur de Lys, who by the bye might more appropriately be called Fly by Night, as she was never seen to gallop except by moonlight.

UNPLEASANT COMPANY.

(*Correspondent of the "Delhi Gazette."*)

On my way from Deyrah a few days ago, I intended to pass the remaining half of the twelve dark hours at the dâk (or staging) bungalow. But what was my astonishment to find that it was not only full, but that some of the rooms were occupied by an unfortunate gentleman (said to be a "*Dipty Sahib*,") who was suffering from aberration of intellect, and very violent in his conduct and language. Of course I went to a hotel, but from the enquiries I was sufficiently curious to make, it is certain that this one unfortunate man kept a whole bevy of ladies in a state of alarm the whole night ; to say nothing of his violence to those whose ill fate placed them in the same apartment with him ! I was told that a European police officer had charge of him ; but that ardent spirits had rendered the officer very little if any better than his charge ; that between the two, the unfortune man's wife and infant were very nearly silenced for ever ; and I know for a fact that the lunatic or whatever he may be, was handcuffed, his feet manacled, and that with a long chain dragging after him, he was allowed to rush out of his bungalow across to the neighbouring houses, and shout and scream throughout the night, until the two native police constables were sufficiently roused from their "sleep of forgetfulness" to saunter out after him. I do not pretend to know how these things are managed in India, but I do know that in England, a dangerous lunatic would not be allowed to molest respectable ladies ; and I suppose we may take it for granted that this man *was* dangerous, because his hands and feet were ironed, and the farther precaution of a long chain considered necessary. Should this meet the eye of any one in authority at Saharunpore, I trust that some enquiry will be instituted, and those who are to blame in the matter be taught a lesson they are not likely to forget. A "pipe and a pot" are all very well, in moderation, when off duty, but the officer who indulges in them to the extent some do, and to the injury of the public, should, I opine, be severely dealt with.

THE "BIRTHDAY BALL" AT MADRAS.

(*Madras Mail*, Nov. 10.)

WHAT shall we say of the "birth-day ball" given by the Governor last night in the Banqueting Hall ? In the first place, whose birth-day was celebrated ? That of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, according to the advertisement issued by Government House. But all loyal subjects are supposed to know that the 9th of November is the birth-day, not of Her Majesty, but of the Prince of Wales. It is clear therefore, argue some, that the ball must be in honour of the Prince. The fact of the matter is the two balls usually given on the 24th May and 9th November have, for some reason or other, been thrown into one. Under these circumstances it would be as well in future to announce that the ball of the 9th November is in celebration of the birth-days of both Her Majesty the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. This plan would at any rate do away with the anomaly of celebrating the Queen's birth-day on the wrong day, and at the same time screen our Government House officials from the charge, which was brought against them last year by the Bengal papers, of having forgotten history. The ball last night, it seemed to us, was not so fully attended as usual by the European portion of the community. The natives, however, mustered in force, and in costumes wonderfully made. The venerable Prince Azim Jah attends these public entertainments with a regularity which Mr. Pogson would do well to emulate in firing the time gun. His Highness never complains that the weather is at fault ; *his* "friction tubes," whatever they may be, are never out of order. On the contrary his punctuality is such that you might set your watch by it. Year after year, as near as possible at 9·45 P.M., he trots up the Banquetting Hall steps ; year after year he takes his seat on the dais and surveys with unruffled equanimity the fantastic capers of the ruling race ; year after year he wakens up at the familiar strains of the "Roast Beef of Old England" and joins in that wonderful procession to the supper table to see the British lion feed ; year after year he signalises his departure by marching solemnly down the hall, leaning on the Governor's arm, and followed by a motley crowd of friends and relatives, the band all the while playing excruciating music, which might be a dance for Dervishes, but is supposed to be His Highness's march. There is no change in all this. Indeed the Prince would not submit to change if we would. He insists even on the gubernatorial arm, and once stopped away from a ball because Sir William Denison was too crippled to walk down the steps to fetch his guest. The Prince was afraid the lame leg might be construed into a precedent. If His Highness could only dance there would be some variety in the proceedings. But he is too old to indulge in such vanities, and even if he were young enough, it is questionable if he is not too conservative to imitate the example of the Maharajah of Jeypore. At the supper table Lord Napier proposed the health of the Queen and alluded in appropriate terms to the approaching marriage of the Princess Louise with the eldest son of the Duke of Argyll. His Lordship's speech was received with the usual demonstrations of loyalty. After supper dancing was resumed and kept up till the early hours of the morning. Outside the Banqueting Hall was brilliantly illuminated. Lady Napier graced the ball with her presence, and among other notabilities we observed the HON. A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon. J. D. Sim, Mr. Justice Kernan and the Hon. R. S. Ellis.

A CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

THE British India steamer Dacca, Commander J. Paterson, arrived in the roads yesterday afternoon (Wednesday Nov. 9.) and reports having met with very bad weather coming down the coast. Communication with the shore at False Point was impracticable owing to the heavy sea. Off Gopaulpore on Saturday last, the 5th instant, she met with a cyclone travelling up the Bay, a strong N. E. wind having been blowing previously. She immediately hauled out to E. and E. N. E., but it was eight hours before she succeeded in meeting fine weather. The wind is reported as never having been very severe, but the sea seems to have been frightful, and had it not been for the prudence and foresight of the commander in making everything secure against bad weather before the approach of the cyclone, the steamer would doubtless have suffered considerable damage. As it was, the only mishap was the loss of one of her life-boats which was smashed up and washed away by a heavy sea. The steamer did not communicate with Gopaulpore.

Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam have suffered severely, houses have been blown down and roofs torn off, whilst numbers of trees have been completely up-rooted. Great damage was also done to the cargo boats, and there are now only seventeen left in the two ports. All the telegraph wires have been blown down north of Coconada, where, however, the cyclone was only felt as an ordinary westerly gale.—*Madras Mail*, Nov. 10.

THE CYCLONE AT VIZAGAPATAM.

THE bazaar of Vizagapatam is certainly in appearance rather dangerously situated on a spit of land, with the sea on one side, and a great salt marsh on the other : the latter is now inundated, and looks like a great inland lake. In the night, of course, the sea rose unusually high, and the back-water did the same, so the thin strip of land between the two grew narrower and narrower, and this, combined with the noisy horrors of the storm, and the recollections of Masulipatam in 1864, naturally alarmed the inhabitants, though in reality there is quite enough elevation in the ground to render the bazaar perfectly free from all danger of any but a very extraordinary inundation.

The damage in the town of Vizagapatam itself was not nearly so great as in Waltair. In fact, the houses in the bazaar street, lying close and low, may be said not to have suffered at all. The public buildings, however, were not so fortunate, the Civil Court probably suffering more than any other, and various documents were seen flying about the street which had come from the burst-open windows of the Court. The front of the Cutcherry was a good deal injured ; and the Arsenal and Mon's Reading-Room show signs of rough usage. The Flagstaff is down, but as it was prefectly rotten inside, that is not to be wondered at. Down near the landing jetty, however, the damage was more marked. There the ground is lower, and the sea rose to the level of the road, and carried on to and across it boats and large beams of wood, now stranded in hideous confusion, the ferry boat lying high and dry in the centre of the highway. Here walls are down, and there is a prefect debris, and as the stream is running very rapidly down to the sea, there is no communication with the opposite side. The person who seems to have suffered most is the proprietor of the little hotel called "David's." The place is a complete wreck, unroofed, undoored, and unwindowed, and all the furniture spoilt. David tells me a gentleman was sleeping in the side room, the roof of which was lifted bodily off, and carried over the house, and now lies on the other side of the kitchen. I asked David where the gentlemen was, and he said "That gentleman go away and say he plenty troubled," which considering that his room was open to the sky, the doors off, and the floor ancle-deep in water, I thought a not unreasonable assertion.

There was in the roads on Friday a French barque, but on Saturday morning it was not to be seen. No one of course can say what has become of her, but as the wind at first was from the north, it is to be hoped that she got away out to sea, and will turn up again all right. The captain is on shore, and is unable even to get across to the "Dolphin Nose" to look about him, the ferry being interrupted. Our posts have not come in, and as telegraphic communication is interrupted we are ignorant of how far the cyclone has extended ; but if it has visited Vizianagram, I fear it will sadly interfere with the races which were to begin this week. The sea has very quickly calmed down, so I imagine the storm must have had a very limited area, and as the steamer has been seen steering in to Bimlipatam, it is probable it did not extend far north.

We are putting our houses to right as fast as we can. These can soon be renovated, and another season will restore flowers to our gardens. But our avenues are desolated, and the absence of all large trees will, for years hence, prevent people in Waltair forgetting the cyclone of the 5th of November 1870.—*Madras Mail*, Nov. 10.

THE CYCLONE AT WALTAIR.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us (*Madras Mail*, Nov. 10) with the following account of the devastation caused in Waltair by the cyclone which broke over that town on the night of the 4th, and early morning of the 5th of this month :—

During the whole of Friday, the 4th November, the wind blew hard from the north with occasional showers. Towards evening the force of the wind increased, so much so, that by dinner time we were obliged to keep all the doors on the north side of the house closed ; but on going to bed about 10, we only anticipated a rough blowy night. Before, however, we had got into our first sleep, this north wind had risen, and was blowing with hurricane force. Sleep was out of the question, and as door after door began to give way, all one's exertions were needed to pile sideboards and heavy boxes against the doors, to keep them closed. The rain began about half-past 11, and by midnight we might be said to be under the full influence of the cyclone : for cyclone we soon discovered it to be. As it neared 2 A.M., the force of the storm seemed to be N. E., and then to the East. It continued in that quarter for rather more than an hour, and at about four it was coming from the south, and all our exertions were directed to securing the doors on that side of the house. It blew from that quarter till daybreak, after which it gradually subsided, and by about noon on Saturday, it was a fine warm quiet day. Is was not of course till the morning that we had any idea of the extent of the mischief done.

The whole station of Waltair has been more or less devastated. About half the trees in the place have been blown down and the remaining half are broken, all their higher branches being torn of. About half only of the cocoanut trees weathered the storm. Most of the trees have fallen from the N. E. and East, showing in which quarter the cyclone was most powerful. Every house in the station has suffered more or less, but fortunately there has been no loss of life. There were some narrow escapes, part of the roof in more than one house having fallen upon the beds of residents. Some of the houses present a sad scene ; roofs ripped up ; verandahs and side rooms fallen in ; doors and windows torn off their hinges ; and the furniture of the exposed rooms ruined. The houses which seemed to have suffered most include the Eagle's Nest, occupied by Captain Fraser, the Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Johnston, the Assistant Collector ; Captain Gunning, the Brigade Major ; Dr. Adams ; Mr. Herbert Richardson ; and Major Jenkins. No house, however, escaped without considerable damage and loss of property. The noise made by a hurricane wind forcing itself through the closed venetians is most singular. It is also very remarkable how the rain is driven up in large frothy bubbles through the chinks. This added to the crash of the falling trees, the smashing of glass, and the shouting of poor wretches who, driven out of their ruined huts, came to our verandahs to seek a precarious shelter, with the occasional bursting open of some almost forgotten window, the rush of wind and rain through which extinguishes every light, and leaves one in pitchy darkness, all these combined truly make such a night hideous. The east window of the church is broken in, and the bell tower came down with a tremendous crash upon the porch, the débris now blocking up the front door. The Orphan Asylum got off very well, though nearly all the fine trees in the compound are down. The road down to Vizagapatam was almost impassable owing to the number of avenue trees which have fallen across it.

The new jail, although finished, had not yet been occupied, and the prisoners were in the temporary jail, which is a mere collection of mud-huts with thatched roofs. The Superintendent, Dr. Adams, has been dreading moving into the new quarters, for the sheds have proved most healthy and, even through all this heavy monsoon, almost the driest habitation in the place ; whereas the roof of the new jail, which has cost, I believe, some Rs. 95,000, keeps out the rain about as well as a sieve might be expected to do. The sheds, however, which bravely resisted a monsoon, have succumbed to the cyclone, and the move of the prisoners has been perforce expedited into their new quarters, where for their sakes it is to be hoped they will experience no bad weather. One unfortunate was killed by the wall falling on to him and another was injured, for owing to the prisoners being chained together in batches of half-a-dozen (a most necessary precaution where the only lock up is a shed in an open plain) there was no escape for the second man.

The lines of the 2nd Regiment shared the fate of most thatched places and collapsed, but with the exception of one poor old woman, the mother, I believe, of the subadar, the sepoys and their relatives escaped unhurt. Great crowds in the early morning were seen trooping up to the higher ground carrying little bundles of property with terror on their faces and the word 'Masulipatam' on their lips.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE following is a full report of the discussion at the meeting of the Bench of Justices on Wednesday last (Mr. Connon in the chair), with regard to the grants for primary education and the working of the Contagious Diseases Act, which we were obliged to hold over yesterday :—

GRANT FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. Crawford said the next item was for primary education, and that the Finance Committee had struck out. It was only six months since the Bench resolved that the power to grant this vote should be applied for to the Legislature, and as that had been acceded so far as the local Legislature was concerned, he apprehended the Bench would scarcely stultify itself by refusing the grant—for it would virtually do so if it now declined. However, this was a point on which they had their own opinions, and he left it to them, and proposed—"That a grant of Rs. 10,000 to primary education be made for the year 1871."

Mr. Peile, Director of Public Instruction, said he had had no idea that he would be called upon to defend the grant for primary education, but as the Finance Committee had given their opinion that the grant should be struck out, he had come to-day to show the Justices why it should not be so. The Municipal Commissioner had already pointed out to them that they had already almost committed themselves to this grant. It was not a year since the Bench resolved to ask Government for an Act to enable them to apply some of their revenue to educational purposes. That Act was now passed, and the consequence was that the Municipal Commissioner had inserted in his budget estimates a sum of Rs. 10,000 for education. Now that sum was not large ; it was not a three-hundredth part of the levy, and only amounted to about two pies per head of the population. He did not know that anybody would feel it oppressive to contribute two pies ; the rate in the mofussil was two annas per head, and he did not hear very great complaints there. But he supposed an objection would probably be taken that this was not a proper time at which to insert new grants in the municipal budget. This, however, was not a new grant at all, for in 1867 the Bench voted just exactly the same sum for education. It was then found that the grant was illegal, and it was suspended till it could be legalised. But schools were opened out of this grant of Rs. 10,000 in 1867 ; and how had these been supported since the grant was suspended ? They had been supported to a considerable extent from the Fee Fund. Now the Fee Fund was made up of the surplus of Mofussil School funds, and from that a yearly grant had been made to the schools in Bombay, which grant now amounted to upwards of Rs. 6,000. He should like to know how long the Municipality of Bombay was to continue to take alms from the small poor towns of the Concan and the Deccan ; but he could answer that question, for he would not be able to make the payment any longer, and he wished them to understand that the continuance of the schools they had at present would depend in some measure on the way in which they decided the question of a grant that day. The school rate of two annas which he had told them was now levied in the mofussil was the mainstay of popular education in this Presidency at this present moment. It was now levied by an Act, but they did not come to a great and intelligent Municipality in that way—they asked the Bench to vote of their own free will for the support of primary education. The support asked for was not two annas, but only two pies, per head. Now they were assembled there that day to dispose of a vast revenue, and it was a matter for their consideration whether that would be all expended on material comforts without granting a little for the education of the poor. They had an income of about 30 lakhs to assign, and could not therefore get rid of the responsibility to contribute for education by saying they could not afford it. If they saw a rich man expend all his wealth on bodily comforts and none on his mind they would despise him. Let them apply that to the municipality—some of her citizens had both built and endowed schools, but the municipality was now doing nothing. Now, what was wanted in India was that corporate bodies such as the municipality should do in a systematic manner and by combination what had hitherto been left to be done by the isolated efforts of individuals. He asked them to look abroad and consider what had been effected by combined action of that kind elsewhere. Let them look to the city he spoke of when he first addressed them on this subject,—a city with a smaller population than Bombay, but expending annually a sum nearly equal to the whole of the municipal revenue of Bombay on the education of the children. Let them look again to the municipalities of the continent of Europe and consider the educational work which they accomplished in co-operation with their Governments. Let it not, then, be said of them that, while they voted lakhs for new markets, for good water, and smooth and well-lighted streets, they grudged to give a single rupee towards the enlightenment of the masses of the city. Let it not be said of them that after the British had occupied this island for more than two centuries and drawn together almost a million of people within it, the ratio of people under instruction was scarcely larger than in the half wild States of Kattiawar under their native princes and chiefs. Besides, if they did not grant the vote they would not merely refuse a grant, but they would reject a principle which was at one time recognized by the municipality on its own responsibility, and which he hoped would still be upheld. And if they shirked the duty of maintaining primary education, who was to undertake it ? Not Government, for Government already gave them colleges and schools, and all assistance for higher education. Government, besides, already gave Rs. 10,000 for primary education ; they were asked to give a similar grant for the education of the poor, and he hoped they would not fail to do so. (Applause.)

Mr. A. D. Grant moved that the grant should not be passed. He had, he said, less hesitation in rising to oppose this grant, because no one could be a more sincere friend than himself to the spread of education in India, and therefore his motives could not be misconstrued. It appeared to him the duties of a municipality were to attend to the scavenging and general conservancy of the town, the maintenance and construction of roads, the lighting of streets, the supplying of the people with water and the supervision of the police, and he did not think that a poor municipality like that of Bombay,—a town in which they could only get the necessary taxation for these paramount duties by levying taxes from the poorest of the people—ought to devote any sum to the education of the people. (Hear, hear.) It seemed to him that the education of the people was the duty of the Imperial Government by grants-in-aid, or of the local Government by the levy of a cess for educational purposes. (Hear, hear.) It would have been a different thing had this been a rich municipality, endowed by Government when it was formed with a large portion of their revenue-producing property on the island—if they had had more than their needs required for necessary purposes, then they might have begun to think of giving something for education ; but as they stood, he thought their whole revenue ought to be spent on their paramount necessities. Now, he was quite aware of the *ad captandum* arguments that might be brought forward in support of this grant. They had been told, for instance, that, if educated, people would be more cleanly, and that thus there would be a saving in the Health Department, but they had not found such a saving. (A laugh.) Then they had been told that when educated the people would more fully appreciate a more free expenditure and would not grudge a lavish taxation, but he was sure that to make people more sheep-like than the population of Bombay in bearing taxation would, to his mind, be nothing short of a miracle. (Laughter.) Now there had been another argument brought forward by Mr. Peile, and he certainly was rather surprised to hear it. Mr. Peile had said there was a principle at stake, but he had said also "Give us the grant, because it is a little one." Now there was a principle involved, and when that was so, it mattered little whether the amount asked for was Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 100,000 —(hear, hear)—and when he heard Mr. Peile, he could not help thinking of the same argument being brought forward in extenuation of a dissimilar case that it was "*such* a little one." (Roars of laughter.) If they had done wrong before, it was surely the greater reason why they should do right in future :—if they had gone in devious ways, the sooner they returned to the paths of virtue the better. (Applause.) Another argument that had been made use of was that they would stultify themselves if they did not make the grant, because the Bench had asked Government to amend the Act so as to legalize such a grant. Now compulsion and permission were two distinct things. Because they had asked power to make the grant was no reason why they must give it, and he thought they should wait till their revenue was in a more flourishing condition before they went beyond what in his opinion was the province of the Bench by giving grants for education. There was another ground for opposing the grant, looking at it from a general point of view. A learned Justice in addressing them the other day had endeavoured to get them to cut down the expenditure as a whole, but the Municipal Commissioner met his remarks by bringing up the responsibility of the Bench. (Hear, hear.) He thought Dr. Dallas had earned the gratitude of the community of Bombay by the gallant way in

they should oppose the spending of a single rupee of the ratepayers' money on the working of this Act. (Hear, hear). If the State in its wisdom wished to preserve its soldiers and sailors from the attacks of this disease, it was perfectly welcome to do so; but the ratepayers of Bombay objected. Much as might be said of the expedience of this Act, he thought it was perfectly competent to the Government to have its expediency tested at its own expense and not at the expense of the ratepayers of Bombay.

Mr. Crawford said they had heard a great deal of talk about this Act having no relation to the natives, and not being needed by natives, and required only for soldiers and sailors. That idea was based on utter ignorance of facts. (Hear, hear.) Now, in the Native General Hospital of Bombay, the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, in which there were 1,000 cases of all sorts a month, 200 out of these 1,000 cases, or 20 per cent., were cases of venereal disease, and that was a native hospital alone. But let them go to the ophthalmic hospital and look at the cases there; they would find 75 per cent. of the cases there were cases arising from venereal disease. If any Justice had any doubt about that, he would ask him to go and satisfy himself, and disgust himself, for he must say he was shocked and disgusted by the sights he had seen there. He quite agreed with Mr. Robertson that throughout the town evidences of that disease were to be seen in great abundance in its worst forms; and therefore he would ask the Justices to uphold the Contagious Diseases Act.

The question was then put to the meeting, when the vote was passed by a majority of six. The intimation was followed by loud applause.

Dr. Blaney—Might I ask that Government may be asked, as from the Bench of Justices, that something be done to give the Bench power to levy fees?

Mr. Crawford said he could settle that in one moment. Government had been asked to allow the system which had been suggested to come into operation, and had declined to do so. On the other hand, the Government of Bengal had taken up the question, and it was expected that the Act would be made self-supporting. He had no doubt the pressure being exercised in this direction will have the desired result in the course of next session.

Dr. Dallas proposed that it being now five o'clock, the meeting should adjourn, as there would be a good deal of discussion on the next item, the sinking fund and interest on the proposed loan.

Mr. Crawford protested against the adjournment, as there was a very full meeting at present, and he did not think they could get a better.

Mr. Forbes seconded Dr. Dallas' proposal, and said he thought a three hours sitting was quite long enough.

Captain Henry remarked that it was almost impossible they could sit much longer, as it would soon get dark.

Mr. Crawford—Well, those who choose can go away of course; as long as we have a quorum it does not matter. (Oh, oh.)

Captain Henry said people were going away already, but those now present would like to be there when the discussion came on.

Mr. Crawford appealed to the Justices to show a little more public spirit. Three hours was not much time to give. Mr. Crawford was about to proceed to the next item, but was stopped by loud cries of "Adjourn, adjourn," "Divide, divide."

The Chairman asked that the meeting might continue for another quarter of an hour.

Dr. Dallas—But the discussion on the next subject will continue for an hour at least; I am sure we could not possibly settle it in a quarter of an hour.

Mr. Crawford asked them to try a quarter of an hour.

Dr. Dallas demanded that his motion, which had been seconded, should be put to the meeting.

The Chairman—What is your motion?

Dr. Dallas—That this meeting do adjourn till Wednesday at three o'clock.

Mr. Crawford—Well, I propose that the meeting do not adjourn, and if that be overruled I shall ask that the meeting be adjourned till to-morrow. And I may also say I shall take an early opportunity of proposing to the consideration of the Bench whether it is not desirable that gentlemen who are so much engaged in their own duties, that they will not pay attention to their civic duties, had better not retire from the Bench altogether.

This speech was followed by cries of "Oh, oh," and the most lively demonstrations of dissatisfaction. Many gentlemen rose to protest against such language being used to the Bench. Captain Henry was the first to obtain a hearing, and amidst loud applause protested against what Mr. Crawford had said, remarking that as almost every member of the Bench was a man of business, three hours once a week was a very fair time to give to the discussion of municipal affairs. It was a very unfair insinuation for Mr. Crawford to make.

Mr. Crawford—Well, you don't want to do the work, that is plain. (Oh, oh.)

The Chairman then put the question, when only five or six Justices voted in favour of going on, and the meeting adjourned till two o'clock to-day.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

With regard to the sketch of the discussion on this subject, published in yesterday's paper, we have received the following letter:—

Sir,—It is well that the public should be informed of the present position of the fund for supporting the vernacular schools of the city, which I explained in seconding the proposal for a grant at the meeting of the Bench yesterday, but which the reporters have not reproduced correctly. What I said was—"The grant is probably opposed on the ground that this is not a time for inserting new charges into the Municipal Budget. But this is not a new grant at all. You voted just the same sum in 1867. This was then discovered to be illegal, and the grant was suspended until it could be legalized. But schools were founded out of the grant for 1867. And how have they been supported since? Why the deficit caused by the suspension of your grant was made up from the fee-fund. Now the fee-fund is formed of the surplus fees of the mofussil schools, and the sum given from this fund to your schools in Bombay now amounts to over Rs. 6,000 a year. "How long do you propose to accept the alms of the little towns of the Concan and Deccan? But I can answer that question, for I am not able to continue that payment any longer, and I wish you to understand clearly that the existence of those schools which you have at present depend in some measure on the way in which you decide this question to-day."

What I said afterwards about Kattiawar was—"Let it not be said of us all, that, after the English have occupied this island for two centuries, and drawn together here nearly a million of people, the ratio of persons under instruction is not much higher than in the wild chieftainics of Kattiawar under their native princes."—Yours, &c.,

J. B. PEILE.

Bombay, 15th November.

[The report in yesterday's paper of the discussion on the subject of primary education was, as we stated, a mere sketch of what was said. If Mr. Peile had waited for a day he would have seen that full justice has been done to his remarks in the extended report which appears above.]

STEAMER REPORTS.

GAELE, 14th Nov., 1-45 P.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

GAELE, 15th Nov., 10-30 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 15th Nov., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 15th Nov., 10-25 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 15th Nov., 10-30 A.M. via Turkey, 10th Nov., 5-35 P.M. From America, via Russia, 13th Nov., 2-37 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—15TH NOV. 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 14th Nov., 6-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 14th Nov., 5-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 hours 36 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 14th Nov., 5-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 16 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 14th Nov., 10-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 47 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 14th to 9 P.M. of the 15th Nov. is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	0 31	0 3
"	Calcutta	6 49	0 15
"	Madras	0 48	0 8

A MODERN LOVE LETTER.—You say you are lonely without me, that you sigh for one glance of my eye; you're blarneying always about me—Oh, why don't you to papa apply? You men are so very deceiving, I can't believe aught that you say; your love I will only believe in when my jointure is made out as fair. This trash about eyes, voice, and glances, may do for a miss in her teens; but he who to me makes advances must talk of his bank stock and means. You beg me to go galavanting, to meet you at the foot of the lane—with a kiss, too! why, man, you are ranting! do you think that I'm wholly insane? When you woo a young lady of sense, sir, don't whine about sorrow and tears; it's a matter of shillings and pence sir; no tale of romance interferes. Oh poverty's not at all funny (my style I will never conceal); if I can't get a husband with money, then I'll live and die Norah O'Neal.

ANALYSIS OF POTABLE WATERS.

THE local (Madras) Government has approved of a scheme for the systematic analysis of *potable* waters in this Presidency. Doctor Mackenzie proposes, after communication with the Sanitary Commissioner, to employ the medical officers who are to be detached for duty, in the following ranges, viz.:—1. Hyderabad and Nagpore; 2. Ceded Districts, Mysore, and the Northern Division; 3. Presidency and Southern District; 4. British Burmah. The Government approve these proposals, and direct that the special attention of the analysts be directed to the importance of analysing the water of certain wells at different seasons of the year, and to the systematic microscopical examination of all potable waters. The appointment of the following officers as analysts is approved—Assistant Surgeons E. Nicholson, S. M. Tyrrell, D. Sinclair, M. B., and Sub-Assistant Surgeon R. Harvey. The Inspector General of the British Medical Service will be requested to place the services of Assistant Surgeon E. Nicholson at the disposal of Government for employment on this duty. The results of the work of the analysts will be reported to the Chemical Examiner, who will review them in his annual report to Government.—*Madras Mail.*

SIMLA.

7TH NOVEMBER.

I TOLD you about a comic scene which had lately disturbed the quiet of now-deserted Simla. It appears that a lady, the wife of a pleader in the courts here, went into the shop of a Calcutta tradesman then on the point of packing up his goods to return to Calcutta, and asked for certain articles which she was desirous of purchasing. She was informed that she could not be supplied as the shop was closed for the season; on her insisting on being supplied, she was shown the door. Shortly after the husband came into the shop and laid the whip upon the shopmen for what he was pleased to term an insult to his better-half. He was followed by the lady herself and a companion, the latter of whom indulged in some not over-conciliating epithets towards the shopman. The matter was put in court, and the pleader was fined fifty rupees, and the other party who used threatening language was bound down to keep the peace towards the shop-man for three months. I trust this will be a lesson to both these parties.

The weather is delightful, the snowy range has a fresh coating of snow. Every day sees troops of coolies taking travellers and their baggage down to the plains. The Rev. Mr. Fordyce preached his farewell sermon last evening; he now goes for a six months' tour to the plains and will travel from Umballa to Calcutta, and then up again to Lahore and to Mooltan, whence he will return to commence the next season at Simla about the first week in April.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on November 11. The following members were present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, K.P., G.C.S.I.; His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; the Hon'ble John Strachey; the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.; the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis; Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C.B.; the Hon'ble D. Cowie; the Hon'ble Francis Steuart Chapman; the Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith; and the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell moved that the Bill to consolidate the law relating to prisoners committed by a Court be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in a month. In moving the above, he said that the gentleman in charge of the Legislative Department had dwelt ably and sufficiently on the subject, and he would not therefore revert to it. The advantage of consolidating the statutes was universally known, and he took this opportunity of making the motion. The bill was the substance of seven out of nine enactments stated in the schedule. Two enactments had become obsolete, because they were made for a temporary purpose. The alterations in the bill before the Council would consist of verbal amendments. The motion was put and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell also moved that the Bill to consolidate the law relating to cattle-trespass be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in a month. He said that this was also a consolidating measure, and that the bill would contain some trifling alterations. Alterations would more especially have to be made in certain matters which were brought to their notice in connection with the funds at the disposal of forest officers. Then he thought the powers of these officers should not be so restricted as they were at present, and that the bill sought, among other things, to enlarge their powers. The motion was put and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell then moved that the Hon'ble Messrs. Strachey and Chapman be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal certain obsolete Regulations of the Bengal Code. The motion was put and carried. The Council then rose.—*Englishman.*

FYZABAD.

NOVEMBER 4TH.—Our small station has just lost an important item of its constituency. The E-8 Battery of the R. A. left this on the 1st en route to Saugor. They carry with them the best wishes of the Fyzabadites, and are much regretted by them. The officers were most justly popular on account of their hospitality, genial manners, and general good fellowship. Their mess was one of the places where the Whist Club met, and many a pleasant afternoon has been spent there. The conduct of the men of the battery was such that no fault could be found with it. The best of feeling prevailed between them and the men of the Cameronians. The sergeants of that regiment had a cup of coffee ready for each man of the battery before starting. This attention was much thought of and appreciated by the gunners. Little attentions of this kind produce good inter-regimental feeling. As you already know, several foot races have taken place between the men of the two corps, the gunners being always the victors, but a few days before their departure another race came off, resulting in favour of the Cameronians.

A Reunion is fixed for Tuesday, the 8th instant, to take place at the Club House. An important improvement has been made in that building. Two rooms have been made into one, making a fine dancing room. This was much wanted, for when outsiders have been attracted here by race meetings, dances, or other gay doings, the old room was hardly large enough.

I understand the race meeting fixed for the 24th, 27th, and 29th January will be well attended, though I fail to observe in the prospectus any mention of purses of Rs. 500 mentioned in a previous Fyzabad letter published in your columns. However, we have several good purses, and there is money enough added to each race to induce owners of race-horses to send them here.

That sporting gentleman, Mr. J. Collins, so well known as the owner of Vanderdecken, has again this year, as he did last, presented a "Ladies' Purse," value Rs. 150, to be run for by *bond fide* ladies' horses of the station, whether ridden or driven by them. A sporting resident has also presented a Purse of Rs. 100 to be run for by horses the property of bachelors of the station.

I fear that after Tuesday the station will become a little dull, and many familiar faces be missed from the Band Stand and Archery Ground, consequent on so many of the Commission part of our community being obliged to go into camp in their several portions of the district. By the bye, writing of the Commission reminds me that lately a great number of changes have taken place in that department. An officer comes here, stays long enough to be known and liked; suddenly an order comes for him to leave. This is often against his wish, always at some considerable expense to him, and much to the regret of those who know him. The Station Racket Court is now open, and play goes on daily. Another theatrical performance by the amateurs of the Cameronians is to take place next week. A splendid view of the Himalayan Range "that part of it that passes through Nepaul" was to be seen for two or three days this week. These mountains can very rarely be seen from here. According to the map, they must be distant from 160 to 170 miles. The other day when lit up by the sun, they stood out clear and well defined from the plains. I hardly know whether the morning or evening view of them is most perfect. In the morning their snow-capped peaks sparkle in the rising sun like burnished silver, the lights and shadows lower down the mountain being also distinctly visible. In the evening the setting sun covers their peaks with a glorious roseate hue, topping as it were a dark blue precipice. Both effects are exceedingly fine and most grateful sights to the eye of the mofussilite, long accustomed to the unbroken plains. I believe that Dhalvalegiri, 26,400 feet high, is one of the mountains visible.

I am sorry to say there has been good deal of fever here lately, caused, I fancy in a great measure, by the exhalations from the country so lately under water, and now exposed to a powerful sun. The Gogra has receded almost as rapidly as it rose. The bridge of boats across it is now nearly completed. The weather is getting cold, pleasantly so, though not so cold as it should be at this season. We had some unseasonable rain lately; happily for the cultivators it was not heavy.

Now having reduced myself to the weather, and exhausted even that subject, I wish you adieu.—*Englishman.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

AN occasional correspondent writing from Cabul to the *Delhi Gazette* on the 31st ultimo says—"News has been received from Turkistan, although it is difficult to say it is entirely correct, that the Russians in recognition of the service recently rendered by Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan in the action at Shahr-i-Subz, have ceded to him the province of Kirkee in perpetuity as a jageer. The Emperor has been also pleased, after the winning of the last battle by the Russian forces, to declare His Majesty the King of Bokhara the independent ruler of both the Shahr-i-Subz and Kitab Provinces, with a proviso that Russian troops shall be permanently located in both places, and will be assisted in certain respects by His Majesty's Government.

The Russians are stated to be withdrawing their forces from Samurkund and Kokund and sending them to the frontier of China, where they will form a large camp.

As Shahr-i-Subz is situated in the proximity of the Oxus, the Russians have resolved to strengthen its position by erecting a fort in a locality in that province best suited for the purpose.

Bokhara depends for water on Samurkund. The citizens as well as the agricultural portion of the city receive their supply from a channel which is opened at particular periods of every season. The Russian authorities at Samurkund have now agreed that this channel will be opened twice in every quarter of a year for the benefit of the King's subjects. The privilege has been much appreciated by the Bokhara people and the Shah has expressed his gratitude for it."

COTTON CULTIVATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(*Madras Times*, Nov. 11.)

THE Board of Revenue recently submitted to Government reports from the various Collectors throughout the presidency of the experiments made with Hingunghaut and New Orleans cotton seed, which on the whole they do not consider to have been successful. They availed themselves of the opportunity to again point out the futile character of these random attempts to improve agriculture by the occasional issue of good and bad seed, ill-understood agricultural exhibitions and the like, and to urge a change to a system wherein the gradual improvement of general tillage and the technical instruction of the agricultural classes are aimed at. With this view they recommended the establishment of model and experimental farms which are to be associated classes for instruction; and if this proposal be approved, they consider that some land may well be devoted to the scientific cultivation of cotton in the cotton-producing districts. They also submit a statement showing the steady progress that has been made in the extension of cotton cultivation, and only consider it necessary to add that the revenue demand on land so cultivated last year was nearly £200,000, and that the value of the exports has risen from less than one million sterling in 1859 and 1860 to very nearly two millions in 1869 and 1870, to show the propriety of paying some attention to its improved cultivation.

In an order dated 5th instant Government concur with the Board that the experiments with Hingunghat and New Orleans cotton seed have not been on the whole successful, but in their opinion this want of success is mainly to be traced to want of rain, to the fact that the seed was not sown at the proper season, and in part to the bad quality of the seed. Unless the crop receives the full benefit of a monsoon, it is clear that nothing but failure can be anticipated. The experiment with Hingunghat seed in Kurnool and in the Chedambaram Taluq of South Arcot proved a success, and in Trichinopoly, under the supervision of Deputy Collector Mahomed Esuff, New Orleans cotton seed yielded encouraging results. In a large proportion of the remaining districts failure is attributed to want of rain. The Government are fully prepared to consider the project relative to model farms referred to by the Board, but in the meantime consider there is no reason for discontinuing experiments which offer a fair chance of success. The Cotton Commissioner, in the Central Provinces, will therefore be requested to send two thousand pounds of Hingunghat and the same quantity of New Orleans, fresh and sound seed, for distribution in this presidency; and a portion of the seed will also be forwarded for trial to the Collectors of Malabar and South Canara.

DEATH OF MICHAEL BALFE.

THE most charming—the most popular—of English composers has breathed his last. Michael Balfe died yesterday (October 20) at a quarter-past twelve, at his country house, Rowney Abbey, Herts. He was taken ill ten days ago, having been seized with a sharp attack of bronchitis, which only assumed a serious aspect on Saturday, when Dr. Hamilton was summoned from London, and reported that his lungs were in a state of considerable congestion. On Sunday, however, he was better, but on Monday the symptoms became more serious, and Dr. Hess was brought from town to consult with Dr. Evans, of Hertford. But slight hopes were entertained by these gentlemen. Nevertheless, Mr. Balfe remained conscious and strong until one o'clock yesterday morning, after which hour he grew rapidly worse, and never rallied, dying at a quarter-past twelve p.m., in the presence of his wife and his son-in-law, Mr. Behrend. At this moment we need not concern ourselves with any critical analysis of Balfe's position as a composer foremost amongst English musicians of our own time; his fame was European, and there is no country in which his genial, graceful, and sympathetic melodies have not earned universal popularity and applause. Picturesque, dramatic, and essentially vivacious, his work, extending over many years, has never failed to satisfy the exacting expectations of educated musicians, whilst it also enlisted the warmest approval of the general public. Balfe's claims to popular favour have rung in the ears of the English people since 1835, when "The Siege of Rochelle" was first produced. The peculiar characteristics of his abundant talent first at sudden time be open to dissection to-day we have all to deplore the loss of one who was amply distinguished in the performance of his professional duties, and universally esteemed for his warm nature and generous impulses.

Michael William Balfe was born in Dublin, on the 15th May, 1808; he was, therefore, in his 63rd year. His musical talent was displayed at a very early age. The bandmaster of a regiment, stationed at Wexford, gave him his first instruction as a violin player, and he received lessons in singing from Charles Edward Horn, the composer of "Cherry Ripe" and other popular ballads. His first appearance on the stage was made in 1824, as the Norwich Theatre, when he came out in "Der Freyschutz." He next proceeded to Italy, where he first tried his strength as a composer; and in 1827 he appeared in Paris as a bass singer, under the name of Balfi, and in company with Malibran and Sontag. After remaining some years abroad, he returned to England and produced his first opera, "The Siege of Rochelle," in Drury Lane, in November, 1835, and achieved an immediate triumph. The impression which Mr. Balfe's genius made on the musical public was deepened when "The Maid of Artois" was produced, May 27, 1836. Maliban in this opera exerted all her marvellous powers, and a ballad, sung by Mr. Henry Phillips, obtained for it much popularity under the well-remembered title of "The Light of Other Days." The popularity of Mr. Balfe was now established, and other operas followed in quick succession. The series comprised "Catherine Grey," "Joan of Arc," "Diadeste," "Kiolanthe," "Le Puits d'Amour," and "The Four Sons of Aymon." In 1839 Mr. Balfe became lessee of the Lyceum, but the speculation was unsuccessful. "The Bohemian Girl" was produced at Drury-lane on November 27, 1843, and enjoyed a singularly prosperous career. "The Daughter of St. Mark" was likewise remarkably attractive. "The Enchantress," "The Bondman," and "The Maid of Honour" successively appeared at Drury Lane, with equally remunerative results. When the Lyceum was opened, under the Pyne and Harrison management, Mr. Balfe then produced "The Rose of Castille" (October 22 1857,) and when the same lessees ventured on the larger experiment at Covent Garden theatre, the industrious composer furnished them with "Satanella," "The Puritan's Daughter," "The Armourer of Nantes," and "Blanche de Nevers."

It should be noted that when Mr. Balfe brought out his opera of "Falstaff" at Her Majesty's Theatre in July, 1838, he was the only native composer who had produced an opera with Italian words. On the 8th of October, 1836, he made his first appearance on the English stage as Michel, in his own opera of "The Siege of Rochelle." His voice was a mellow baritone of great richness, and, for a vocalist, he acted with remarkable ease and animation. Independently of operatic compositions, numberless detached pieces have proceeded from his pen which have obtained a great sale. His music was always characterised by an effective use of orchestral resources in the accompaniments, and a freshness of fancy in the melodies, which quickly caught the popular ear. "My Cottage near Rochelle," "The Peace of the Valley," "Look forth, my Fairest," and "My Dark is Rounding Near," were to be heard thirty years ago in every part of the kingdom. The composer, who had then only been before the English public three years, had during that time filled the music-sellers' windows with the songs of six most successful operas.—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 21.

Was it the *Daily Telegraph* that lately said a French army had been decimated by thousands? If so, the writer can now refer to a minister in a most responsible position—most seriously responsible, indeed!—who has made a worse mistake. "The Prussians," says Gambetta, "will be d cimated *one by one*, by our arms, by hunger, and by Nature." If the Prussian army before Paris suffers merely decimation, it will indeed be lucky, and its commanders will be prodigiously well satisfied. *As decem is ten*, decimation means the killing of every tenth man—a punishment not unknown to the ancients; this would leave nine hundred healthy warriors out of every thousand, and as need not be dreaded. And to talk of decimation one by one is as bad as the Irishman who said that his enemy "*thinned* his hair by pulling off the whole of his scalp." There is much safety in resorting to plain English or plain French. Foreign words are very troublesome unless properly used. A young gentl-man who told his intended that, when they were married, "they would sit on cold winter even ngs comfortably *al fresco* by the cozy and blazing fire side," awoke her from her dream; and she rejected the male Malaprop.—*Once a Week.*

THE STORY OF THE RAMAYANA, IN FOUR CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER IV.—THE SEARCH FOR SEETA: VICTORY OVER RAVANA: RETURN TO AJODHYA.

MEANWHILE Rama hurrying home through the dense forest of Punchavati met Lakshmana coming towards him with knit brows, and an arrow of fear seemed to strike through his sick heart, and he called out, "Oh! Lakshmana, it was not well to leave Seeta alone," and throwing down the dead deer Rama ran on to the hut. Then Lakshmana lifted the deer, and slowly followed Rama, and when he came before the hut he saw his brother at the door, and he was alone. Then Lakshmana knew that Seeta was gone, and bitterly repented that he had heeded a wilful woman and her angry words. And Rama, when he saw him, rose with eyes fixed as are those of a stone image, saying, "We must go and look for her." And Lakshmana put down the deer, and the brothers went out straight before them through the thick trees.

At night they lay on the bare ground, and at the first dawn rose up and, without a word, went forwards with their shadows upon the right hand; and on a sudden, as they came out of the dark wood, they saw the mountain of Jatayus, the Vulture King, before them, and they went up to ask help from Jatayus. Rama was the first to reach the peak, and when he saw the great bird lying,—one mighty wing stretched over a shattered chariot,—Rama's grief burst out, and he ran to Jatayus, and lifted his crested head out of the clotting blood and Lakshmana brought water from the spring. Then Jatayus opened his eyes, and when he saw it was Rama, he gasped out, "Ravana has killed me," and on a sudden stretched out all his limbs—his head drooped, and his wings slowly closed together, and Rama knew that Garura's son was dead. So he told Lakshmana to heap up wood for a funeral pyre and to bring water for the sacrifice, and the sons of Dasarath placed Jatayus on the pyre, and when the flame was rising, and Rama stood by pouring water to the gods, a chariot came out of the sky, and Jatayus, rising from the fire, entered the chariot in a human form, and, as he went up to Brahma's heaven, they heard him say, "You must go to Kabandhi on the farther hill."

Then Rama and Lakshmana turned again to the south, and came to the abode of Kabandhi, who saw them, and, unfolding his long arms, prepared to draw the brothers towards his mouth, for he had a hundred arms, and his mouth was in the centre of his stomach; but Rama cried out, "I am Rama." Then Kabandhi said, "If you are indeed the great Rama, kill me that I may go to Brahma's paradise," so Rama drew his sacred bow, and Kabandha died. Then they burnt him, and Kabandha rose from the ashes in a beautiful form, and, as he prepared to mount up to heaven, he said, "Seeta has been carried by my brother Ravana to Lanka. You must go to the Lake Pampa, and from there to the mountain of the monkey-nation. When you have conquered Bali, the enemy of the monkeys, they will help you to get back Seeta, for the Rakshacas of Lanka are invulnerable to mere men."

And when the clouds had drifted between them and Kabandha, the heroes went down the hill, and at night came to the Lake Pampa. And here Rama released Sarvari from her long life of constant prayer, and then went on to the mountain of the monkey-nation. And the monkeys saw them coming, and Hanuman went down the hill to them and brought them up, and Rama asked them, "Where is Seeta my wife? I am Rama of Ajodhya, and this is Lakshmana, my brother." Then Prince Sugriva said, "If you are Rama and Lakshmana, you will know these bracelets," and Rama cried, "They are Seeta's." Then Sugriva said, "If you will help me to conquer my wicked brother Bali, I will help you to get Seeta back," and Rama agreed, saying, "Challenge Bali to fight, and if he is too strong for you I will kill him." So Bali came out to fight with Sugriva, and he conquered him, but as he was about to kill Sugriva, Rama let loose an arrow which pierced Bali's heart. So Sugriva came back with Rama to the mountain, and all the chiefs of the monkey-nation met upon the council peak. Hunuman, son of Vargu, a warrior, with the strength of a whole herd of elephants, and Varana, the snow-white monkey, ruler of fierce hordes, and Arundha, the enemy of the Rakshacas, and Darvindha, with his flaming eyes, and many other monkey chieftains of renown were there, and they all swore friendship with Rama and made a vow never again to drink the clear water of the Pampa Lake until they had found Rama's wife and brought her home.

Then Rama divided them into four bands to search each quarter of the earth, and Hunuman, who was sent to the south, linked his warriors together in long lines, and they searched the whole south before them to the very point that runs out into the sea, and did not find her.

Then Hunuman, standing on the farthest rock, looked across the sea and saw the city of Lanka, so he led his army back to where the sea is narrow, and with a mighty leap the great ape leapt across into the kingdom of Ravana. Then he changed himself into a small shape, and went into the city and through all the gates, and searched the whole palace through, and at last found Seeta with the fierce demons round her in the garden of Asoka.

Then he told her who he was, and why he had come, and then went back with all his army to Rama on the monkey mountain, and the heroes prepared for the war with the black king of Lanka, Ravana, the Rakshaca, because he had stolen away Rama's beautiful wife—Seeta, with the slender form.

And all the chieftains of the monkey-nation came to the gathering of the warriors on Rishyamukha, and on their way to the sea they were joined by Jambuvat, the king of the shaggy bears, with a vast army. And when they came opposite to Lanka, Hunuman called for Nala, the son of Viswa Karma, the monkey wizard, who had the power to make stone float on water, and Nala touched the stones which the others brought, and when they were thrown into the sea they floated as light as lotus leaves. In this way before the sun had risen twice the bridge was made, and all the dark night through the army were climbing over the floating stones, and when it was day, the city guards saw all the shores of Lanka dark with armed enemies, who, as others came over the bridge behind them, crept ever nearer to the city, and at last word came to King Ravana that an army of giant monkeys and giant bears were filling up the moat before the outer walls. Then Ravana went out with his ten heads crowned and holding his sceptre in his hand, on to the outer wall, and Rama saw him, and with eleven arrows broke his sceptre from his hand, and cut the ten crowns from off his heads, and Ravana went back into his palace with a heavy heart; but his army went out and drove back the monkeys nearly a mile from the city, and would have driven them to the sea, but Sugriva took up a grove of palm trees and flung them upon the chariot of Indrajit, Ravana's son,—he who had once in battle conquered Indra,—and the huge mass crushed the horses and charioteer, but Indrajit leaped out and fled back on foot into the city, and his army followed him, fighting to the gates. Then Indrajit got ready to go out again and climbed over the heaped slain, and before he was driven back had covered half the island with the dying. Then word was sent to Ravana, sitting in his inmost palace, that his great son had again been driven back through the golden gates before the army of Rama, and Ravana rose up and went out through the city, dreadful in his silent rage; and when Rama saw it was the king himself who led the Rakshacas, he cried out to Brahma and Vishnu for help and drove straight at Ravana, but the demons closed round their king, and though every bolt from Rama's bow-string clove the black phalanx, the quivering sides closed over the wound as black wood closes over a sinking stone, and from the ragged edges of the cloud of Lanka's warriors ever and anon shot out dark strong lines of maddened giants, who in their zigzag course looked like black lightning smiting the stunted undergrowth in the ugly forests of Dandaka. Then Sushena, the magician, called out to Hunuman, in 1824, as the Norwich Theatre, when he came out in "Der Freyschutz." He next proceeded to Italy, where he first tried his strength as a composer; and in 1827 he appeared in Paris as a bass singer, under the name of Balfi, and in company with Malibran and Sontag. After remaining some years abroad, he returned to England and produced his first opera, "The Siege of Rochelle," in Drury Lane, in November, 1835, and achieved an immediate triumph. The impression which Mr. Balfe's genius made on the musical public was deepened when "The Maid of Artois" was produced, May 27, 1836. Maliban in this opera exerted all her marvellous powers, and a ballad, sung by Mr. Henry Phillips, obtained for it much popularity under the well-remembered title of "The Light of Other Days." The popularity of Mr. Balfe was now established, and other operas followed in quick succession. The series comprised "Catherine Grey," "Joan of Arc," "Diadeste," "Kiolanthe," "Le Puits d'Amour," and "The Four Sons of Aymon." In 1839 Mr. Balfe became lessee of the Lyceum, but the speculation was unsuccessful. "The Bohemian Girl" was produced at Drury-lane on November 27, 1843, and enjoyed a singularly prosperous career. "The Daughter of St. Mark" was likewise remarkably attractive. "The Enchantress," "The Bondman," and "The Maid of Honour" successively appeared at Drury Lane, with equally remunerative results. When the Lyceum was opened, under the Pyne and Harrison management, Mr. Balfe then produced "The Rose of Castille" (October 22 1857,) and when the same lessees ventured on the larger experiment at Covent Garden theatre, the industrious composer furnished them with "Satanella," "The Puritan's Daughter," "The Armourer of Nantes," and "Blanche de Nevers."

It should be noted that when Mr. Balfe brought out his opera of "Falstaff" at Her Majesty's Theatre in July, 1838, he was the only native composer who had produced an opera with Italian words. On the 8th of October, 1836, he made his first appearance on the English stage as Michel, in his own opera of "The Siege of Rochelle." His voice was a mellow baritone of great richness, and, for a vocalist, he acted with remarkable ease and animation. Independently of operatic compositions, numberless detached pieces have proceeded from his pen which have obtained a great sale. His music was always characterised by an effective use of orchestral resources in the accompaniments, and a freshness of fancy in the melodies, which quickly caught the popular ear. "My Cottage near Rochelle," "The Peace of the Valley," "Look forth, my Fairest," and "My Dark is Rounding Near," were to be heard thirty years ago in every part of the kingdom. The composer, who had then only been before the English public three years, had during that time filled the music-sellers' windows with the songs of six most successful operas.—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 21.

WAR NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

General Bourbaki left Tours for Vierzon yesterday (Oct. 16). I am told that M. Gambetta and M. de Keratry either accompanied or followed him, in order to organise a court-martial to try several officers of rank for cowardice before Orleans.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

The loss of property in Strasburg is immensely reduced from the first hasty estimates, and it does not appear that the lives of citizens sacrificed by shells have exceeded 250 at the outside, though some still lie in hospital wounded. The railroad station was re-opened for traffic on the 14th inst.—*Daily News.*

M. Rochefort had the honour of receiving *les dames de la Halle* recently, but appears to have escaped the infliction which usually attaches to the ceremony of being kissed by each of the ladies forming the deputation. In 1848, when the *dames de la Halle* desired to salute Lamartine, the poet dexterously evaded the proffered salutes by saying, "*Mes amies*, it is women only who kiss; but you are men by patriotism—like men I shall treat you; we shall shake hands."

The *Liberté* of the 17th Oct. says:—"In three weeks from this date no bomb will have reached the heart of Paris; in three weeks Bazaine will be free; in three weeks Garibaldi will be master of the Vosges; in three weeks the Prussian army will be crushed under the forts, decimated by hunger and disease, or scattered in the provinces, and annihilated." The *Liberté* adds:—"Paris has issued from behind her shield of stone. She has burst into fragments the girdle of steel which bound her. On all sides the Prussians retreat. The lion is scattering the herd of buffaloes. The Prussians have entered. Let us close the frontiers that they may never depart."

Three German officers have been waylaid and two of them murdered. The latter rode out in the district of Clermonten-Argonne, and nothing being heard of them for several weeks the French commandant at Verdun was asked whether they had been taken thither as prisoners. He replied that they dismounted in a village in order to rest their horses, incautiously entered a house to drink a bottle of wine, and were set upon and murdered by the villagers. He added that on learning the lamentable occurrence he sent a detachment to the village to show the last honours to the fallen soldiers. In the other case, Colonel Pestel, 7th Uhlans, was riding through Veronville wood with the adjutant, when a shot was fired from a thicket, but happily missed him. The wood was searched and a number of bandits arrested, among whom the offender, it is hoped, will be detected.

A German soldier who was recently captured and taken into Metz, but afterwards released, states that he was taken before Marshal Bazaine by order of Marshal Lebœuf, who, on being told, in answer to his questions, that the Germans had reached Compiègne and Fontainebleau, made a gesture of incredulity. On being assured, however, that another army was marching on Orleans, he appeared to give more credit to the statement, but remarked that all that Prussia could do would be useless, as Austria was arming against it. The soldier told him this was out of the question, and that Russia, England, and Italy were for Prussia, the latter demanding the restoration of Nice, on which the Marshal smiled incredulously. The soldier fasted for 24 hours and was then given soup, horseflesh, and bread. Salt was completely wanting, and pepper was substituted.

Victor Hugo, according to the French papers, has addressed an appeal to the Parisians in which he implores them to cease from all internal disputes and unhappy differences, which will be of service only to the Prussians. There is nothing now, he says, but France here and Prussia there. Nothing exists but this urgency. What is the question of the day? To fight. What is the question of to-morrow? To conquer. What is the question of every day? To fight. Union and unity! Grievances, resentment, spite, hatred, must all be flung to the winds. Let these shadows be scattered amid the smoke of cannon. There should be no more personalities, no more schemes of ambition, there should remain nothing in our memories but the words "Public safety!"

The German papers continue to report outrages by peasants. On the 16th Oct. 48 Alsatians, who had fired on German soldiers and had been captured with arms in their hands at Ammerswieler, were taken to Landau and shot. Those of Neuilly took 35 men. Collin, commander of the 3rd marching regiment, met an honourable death at the head of it. General Dupré was wounded. The Mobiles from the Vosges and the Meurthe, led by incompetent officers, do not deserve the same praise as the other troops, and a momentary panic among them contributed greatly to the ill-success of the engagement."

The engagement near Rambervillers, in the Vosges, is thus noticed by the *Salut Public* of Lyons:—"A lamentable mistake prevailed. The Mobiles from the Vosges and the Meurthe fired on Breton Francs-Tireurs when the latter were sent to take possession of four hostile guns, mistaking them for Prussians. The Francs-Tireurs behaved nobly, and the 250 from Colmar showed great coolness, and repulsed 1,200 Prussians. The bretons fought like lions, and the southern Francs-Tireurs covered our artillery, which inflicted much loss on the enemy. Those of Neuilly lost 35 men. Collin, commander of the 3rd marching regiment, met an honourable death at the head of it. General Dupré was wounded. The